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Patton's Forces Drive Across Saar; Allied Losses: Full Story Being Told? Bonus Urged for Faithful War Workers

Bond Quota Half Filled; Soong Premier of China; Inflation Threat Outlined

The World's Day—December 4, 1944

Boston: War Loan Drive Is Over Half-Way Mark

More than half of the Bay State's quota in Sixth War Loan bonds have been sold, War Finance Committee headquarters in Boston announces. As of Saturday night $417,800,000 in War Bonds of all series had been sold, which is 59.1 per cent of the $706,000,000 quota. [Page 5.]

State purchase of Bowles Airport, Agawam, is provided for under a bill filed with the Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives today, by Representative Thomas T. Gray (D-R) of Springfield, for Mayor J. Alvin Anderson, Jr., of Springfield.

Sharp decreases in fresh fish landings at the Boston Fish Pier were blamed by spokesmen for the industry on ending of unrestricted competitive bidding, because of price control. After being the leading fishing port for decades, Boston has fallen behind Gloucester. [Page 5.]

Plenty of sugar is on hand in New England to meet all current ration demands, refinery officials stated. Difficulty in buiding up any considerable backlog, they added, is due more to shortage of labor than of raw sugar. [Page 5.]

China: T. V. Soong Is Elevated to Premier

T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, became Premier of China. This move will enable President Chiang Kai-shek, as Commander in Chief of China's armies, to devote himself more fully to military matters. Mr. Soong also became acting vice-president of the Executive Yuan, succeeding his brother-in-law, H. H. Kung.

Charges that China's revamped Government harbors pro-Japanese reactionaries have been made in the Russian magazine, "War and the Working Class."

Washington: Inflation Threat Soon After VE-Day

Price Administrator Chester Bowles told the Senate Banking Committee the United States will face its greatest threat of inflation four to six months after VE-Day. He "reluctantly" recommended that rents on commercial buildings be put under price ceilings.

All retail dry cleaning and pressing establishments will be required to post their maximum prices by Dec. 15, the OPA announced.

Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo, Philippine Cabinet member who accompanied the American invasion of Leyte, will address the House of Representatives on Dec. 7, third anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

President Roosevelt signed a bill permitting Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, to remain in harness after he reached the normal retirement age, 64, this month.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported without change the House- approved bill extending President Roosevelt's war powers for another year.

National: Governor of Utah Heads Council

Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah was elected President of the Council of State Governments, meeting in Chicago, to succeed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

Members of the Japanese-American Citizens League, meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, pledged to "dedicate ourselves and our communities to building up democratic good government of a kind which our returning soldiers will be proud to have fought for."

In Europe: Soviet Magazine Hits A. F. of L.

In Moscow a Soviet magazine called the American Federation of Labor's boycott of the International Trade Union Conference schedule for London in February a "refusal to co-operate" with those who have made great sacrifices in the victory over Fascism.

Archduke Otto of Hapsburg's hope of occupying an Austrian throne was dealt a blow by an editorial in the Soviet publication, "War and the Working Class," which bluntly declared, "There are no demands for the Hapsburgs in Europe."

Sidney Hillman, a leader of the C. I. O., and several other American labor men have arrived in London for a series of conferences with British labor leaders.

British policy in Europe was condemned as reactionary by the Left Wing Commonwealth National Committee in London. It claimed that an unpopular government in Belgium is being maintained by "British bayonets," while similar force is used on the side of reaction in Italy and Greece.

All five German defendants in the Majdanek concentration camp atrocity trial in Lublin have been sentenced to execution. The men were accused of complicity in mass executions at the camp.

Americas: Argentina Increases Spy's Sentence

The Argentine Federal Court of Appeals in Buenos Aires increased the sentence of Hanz Sweigert, convicted as a German spy, from two to four years. It said the defendant's activities were "directed against the United States and Great Britain and occasioned representations by those countries which jeopardized our friendly relations with them."

South Africa: Merger of Possessions Looms

A motion to merge the British possessions in Africa, "whether crown colonies, protectorates or mandated territories, with the Union of South Africa into a single, self-governing state within the British commonwealth" will be introduced at the Annual Congress of the United Party in Johannesburg.

Middle East: Iran Shuts Door on Oil Concession

The Iranian Parliament has approved a bill prohibiting any Iranian official from negotiating or signing any agreement concerning oil concession under penalty of imprisonment.

N. E. Poultry and Meat Outlook For December Is Less Bright

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's food outlook for December indicates that while more fresh fruits and vegetables, and slightly more turkey than last month, will be available for civilians, the prospects for poultry, other meats, and for dairy products are less promising.

Heavy production of early varieties of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, lettuce, beets, spinach, snap beans, and onions has begun in both the South and West, according to a produce-buying affiliate for the A. & P. stores. Tomatoes will be scarce because of damage done to the crop by the Florida hurricane.

While it is predicted that turkey will be more plentiful than at Thanksgiving time, the available supply will still fall far short of civilian demands.

Bought For Armed Forces

Chicken, including roasters, fryers, and broilers will be extremely short in December. Faced with a shortage of 110,000,000 pounds of chickens for the armed forces, a Government set-aside order, just signed by Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, will go into effect on Dec. 11. This covers the major producing areas, and bars sales of chickens to civilians until the needs of the services are met.

Fowl will be scarce, too, although a little more plentiful than chicken. Meantime, the egg supply picture is brighter, with the trade entering the season of heavy production. Gradual improvement is looked for during the month, with the supply becoming heavy at the end of December or the start of the new year.

Peak of cattle and calf slaughter was reached in October, that month breaking every record on

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, December 4, 1944

Boston and New England News 2, 4, 5
Christian Science Services on Radio 12
Daily Features Page 17
Editorials 18
Financial Pages 14, 15
For Children 12
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures 12
Maine Letter 2
Radio Timetable 4
Sports Page 13
Theater and Arts 4
The Home Forum 11
Man Knows No Isolation (With Spanish Translation)
Women's Club Activities 5
Advertising
Amusements (grouped) 4
Classified 13
Restaurants (grouped) 13

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

'War Won't Wait'

© Harris & Ewing; Associated Press

Left: Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Army Service Forces chief, who discussed manpower before Senate committee. He indorsed bonus plan of J. A. Krug, right, War Production Board Chairman.

Stringent Job Control Rules In Effect Soon

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shifting from a war job to a civilian job will be barred for men in Greater Boston except for those physically unable to continue war work, Leon J. Kowal, Boston Area Director of the War Manpower Commission, reported here today. This is part of a sharp tightening up of manpower that goes into effect Dec. 11.

Civilian jobs are to be placed under restrictions as never before. "Nonessential small stores we think are probably one of the greatest leaks we have," Mr. Kowal said. "The exemption of employers of less than eight workers to employ males without referral from the United States Employment Service will be cancelled Monday. We think this rule plus putting a large number of inspectors in the field to check on violations will eliminate that leak.

"We won't give a man a referral. This step practically puts an end to the hiring of new male employees, except handicapped returning veterans or handicapped workers, in 24,000 concerns."

War Workers Needed

These and the other changes in manpower regulations have been made in effort to hold war workers at their jobs and to obtain several thousand additional people for war work. The most critical need of the moment here is men for battle repair damage to ships. At least 2,000 workers are required at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mr. Kowal said.

Boston has not been able to take care of all the ship repair jobs sent it. Some work has been routed to the Atlantic and Simpson ship repair yards in East Boston and other to wherever it could be managed. In addition, 800 more men are now needed at the Watertown Arsenal and 1,500 at other places, among them electronics and rubber.

Reviewing the new regulations, Mr. Kowal said:

"Prior to this time if a

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Somervell backs Krug plan of postwar pay, says no soldier hurt by lack of supplies.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—A bonus system for war workers dependent on devotion to their jobs, proposed by J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman, was indorsed today by the Army through Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commander of the Army Service Forces.

General Somervell gave approval while telling the Senate War Investigating Committee that no soldier actually has suffered because of retarded home-front production but warning that there is danger of not keeping up with the increased tempo of the war, especially in artillery ammunition production.

General Somervell's declaration that battle-front shortages have been due to transportation difficulties abroad rather than to manpower shortages at home seemed at variance with President Roosevelt's recent press-conference inference that men were being lost because of failure of American war workers to stay on the job.

Under the Krug bonus plan, workers in fields where manpower shortage threatens output would be given an increase in salary to be paid as a bonus after the war.

Somervell Backs Bonus

General Somervell said he had not thought out details of the system, but thought it ought to be adopted.

Mr. Krug is scheduled to appear before the committee Dec. 7 to explain his plan.

Mr. Krug feels that congressional approval is necessary to put into effect the plan, which would give workers an increase in pay now but keep it from being inflationary by paying it at the end of the war or on "honorable discharge." If the worker left his job while still needed, the bonus would not be paid.

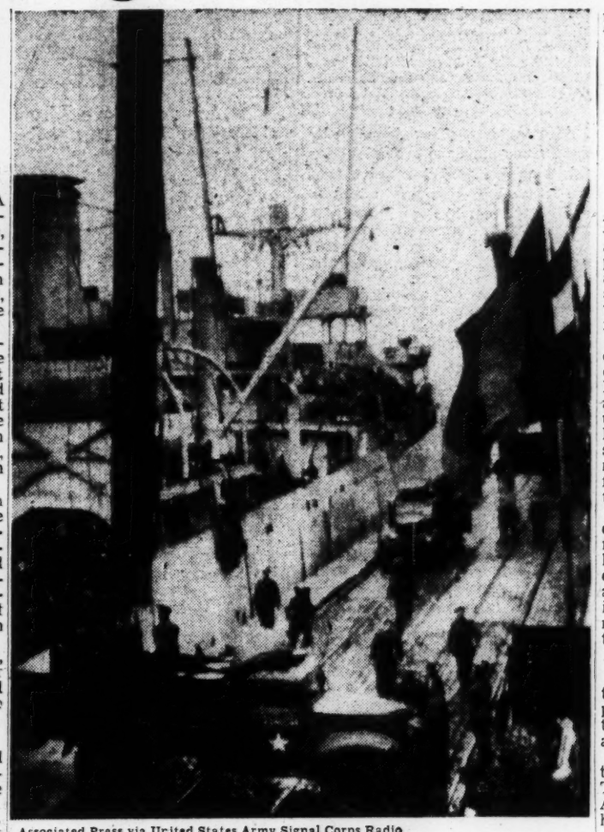
Accumulated until the end of the war, the pay would serve as a "nest egg" for workers who may go through a period of unemployment. It might prove more popular with Congress than the proposal, voted down once, to have the Government pay war workers' transportation costs to new jobs.

Cutbacks Slowed

Necessity for curbing job turnover, now estimated at 700,000 out of 10,000,000 war workers each month, has increased with the disclosure that cutbacks will not be as "deep or as fast" as contemplated.

Mr. Krug disclosed Dec. 2 that the Army has submitted a plan to

Continued on Page 12, Column 8



Associated Press via United States Army Signal Corps Radio

First Liberty Ship at Antwerp

Unloading operations proceed at a dock in Antwerp, Belgium, as first Liberty Ship brings in a cargo of supplies for Allied armies. The craft was first of ocean-going convoy units now pouring supplies into Belgian port. Note Allied flags flying at right.

Civil Crises Rock Greece, Italy, Poland, and Albania

ATHENS, Dec. 4 (AP)—General Catsotas, acting Military Governor of Athens, gave armed formations of the leftist E. A. M. 72 hours' notice today to quit the area as a consequence of yesterday's violent clashes.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Dec. 5 — Fresh proof of the unrest and uncertainty existing throughout Europe came from both Rome and Athens yesterday. Each city was the scene of riots, which reached serious proportions in the Greek capital and might have done the same in the Italian Capital had it not been for the efficiency of the police.

Meanwhile, similar evidence of unrest comes from Albania and Poland. In Tirana, Premier Enver Hoxha has outlined an avowedly democratic program for the rebuilding of his country and has announced that he will fight before surrendering frontier territory to Greece.

But his regime is facing some Underground opposition which supports exiled King Zog, and communism is said to be gaining ground. In Poland, according to the Moscow Radio, there are now widespread demands to transform the Polish Committee of National Liberation into a provisional government.

Rome-Athens Riots Similar

It is significant that strong similarity exists between the disturbances in Italy and Greece—clashes having occurred between supporters of left-wing political movements and those further to the right.

In Athens, the trouble, resulting in the killing of 21 and wounding of 140, came over the Government program of disarming the strongly entrenched left-wing E. A. M. party, while in Rome, the disturbance broke out when a republican-minded crowd strove to break up a monarchist meeting.

The Roman affair deserves attention, as it is the first of its kind in some time, this city having been unusually quiet, with the single exception of one lynching, during the present period of grave political and social unrest.

Up to now, most Italians have been quite tolerant toward those holding opposing views, this being perhaps traceable to the fact that no party or group has felt itself strong enough to "take to the streets."

No Government for Week

Yesterday's trouble may have been partially brought on by tension resulting from the fact that Italy now has been without a government for a whole week. In many case, it showed there is a considerable number of Romans who are more disposed to settle the question of Italy's political

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Replacements rated at more than 100 p. c. in some divisions of U. S. and Britain.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Dec. 4—Some correspondents here are asking SHAEF if a more detailed picture of Allied losses in current and ensuing battles cannot occasionally be written and still maintain the necessary military security.

They feel that the picture is distorted to folks back home when damage to the enemy in a particular engagement is enlarged upon and correspondents are sometimes unable to state whether Allied losses in men and equipment are small or great. They feel that the monthly casualty report released from Washington, though helpful, tells too little.

Front-line correspondents are doing a capable job painting the rigors of the campaign and perhaps that is the best way of indicating what our troops are up against—and it keeps the enemy ignorant of the extent the Allies may have sometimes taken it on the chin.

Not a Football Game

Still more newspapers continue to carry headlines and war reports giving the impression that the West-Front campaign is mostly a super-football game.

Many soldiers I have encountered do not like such headlines. They want to be sure that the American people understand the hardships and toughness of current fighting.

It is not that they want personal sympathy; it is that they don't want the home front to let them down in production, prayers, or postwar programs.

They feel that if the home front could understand and feel the destructiveness and ruthlessness of the forces the Allies are combating, even Midwest isolationists would put every ounce of effort into whatever program seemed the most likely to prevent future wars.

Heavy Replacements

There have been no catastrophic casualties or losses beyond expectation. But do the folks back home realize the meaning of the fact that some ace divisions of the Americans and British have had replacements of 120 per cent or higher since the Normandy landing?

(Replacements do not mean necessarily that the division has suffered major casualties to the extent indicated. The Allied policy has been the replacement not only of men with minor injuries but also of fatigue cases where this is possible.

(Some of these men may rejoin their divisions after rehabilitation treatment behind the front lines.)

Do they know what it means to maintain the constant full-manned drive which is wearing down the Wehrmacht in the slugging battle on the fringes of the Cologne plain?

The battle for Germany's frontiers is certainly not going badly. It is estimated that on the Twelfth Army group sector four German

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Russian armies push forward in Hungary; Japanese threat to Burma Road grows.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

General Patton's men have established their first foothold across the Saar River in Saarlautern, second city of the industrial Saar region.

At the moment they have the use of one bridge which the Germans failed to blow up. German artillery from the Siegfried Line, however, is trying its best to destroy this bridge. The Third Army was some eight miles from Saarbrücken, chief city of the Saar.

The Saar, which produces 8 per cent of Germany's coal and 11 per cent of its iron, is less strongly held than the Cologne plain sector farther north. In this latter sector facing the American First and Ninth Armies 23 miles from Cologne are reported to be a great percentage of the German armored strength and one third of the 70 or so infantry divisions distributed along the Western Front.

Rain has slackened in this Cologne sector and heavy fighting is in progress. General Simpson's Ninth Army is heavily engaged in the outskirts of the traffic center of Jülich.

At the northern end of the line, where the Maas River bends sharply westward to the sea, General Dempsey's British Army crossed a 25-foot tank ditch under heavy artillery fire to reach the outskirts of Venlo. This means the Germans have been practically cleared out of the area west of the river.

Since the opening of the present offensive Nov. 8, the four American Armies and one British Army have captured 64,318 prisoners, the equivalent of 6½ divisions.

More considerable gains, in mileage at least, were made by the Russian Ukrainian armies pushing forward in northern and central Hungary. In the north, Marshal Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian forces captured Miskolc, 85 miles northeast of Budapest. Miskolc is a railway junction for lines running north in Slovakia. Russian gains in this sector appear likely to clear all the Germans out of a long, narrow corridor extending along the south Slovakian frontier to Budapest.

Some 43 miles to the south of Budapest, Marshal Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army captured Dunafoldvar, only 21 miles below Lake Balaton, which commands the roads into Austria.

In the Far East, B-29's over the week end made their fourth bombing raid on Tokyo in 10 days. Despite heavy ack-ack and interceptor resistance, the Superfortresses circled round the Japanese Capital for an hour and a half in bright sunlight, dropping bomb loads on the Nakajima aircraft plants.

In southern China the situation continues grave. So fast are the Japanese racing westward in Kweichow Province that they appear likely to reach Kunming—Chinese end of the Burma Road—before the Allies can get that road open. That means there is a real danger that China may in the near future be knocked out of the war unless the Allies can take some heroic measures to strengthen China's resistance. Airplane deliveries of supplies "over the hump" of the mountains have increased 400 per cent during October, but the opening of the Ledo-Burma Road is vital to China's defense.

Western Front:

Siegfried Line guns threw salvos at the captured Saar River bridge inside Saarlautern while United States Third Army troops, storming across the intact span, fought the last spotty German defenses

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Hearing on N. E. Air Routes Marked by Clash of Counsel

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Questions of how large a territory a major air trunk carrier should serve around each of its route cities and where the feeder airlines should step in to supplement or compete in this picture, emerged sharply today from testimony in the New England air route application hearings before ricks, of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

At the opening session at the State Public Works Building, a total of 14 operators—five actively engaged in flying and nine non-operators—signified their intention to seek new or additional air routes in New England and the adjacent New area.

The only major operating carrier scheduled to appear is Eastern Air Lines. Two important regional carriers—Boston's own Northeast Airlines and Colonial Airlines of New York—are represented here. Other active operators include All American Aviation, doing a pick-up service in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, which seeks a similar type of service in New England, and E. W. Wiggins Airways, long-time fixed-base New England operator.

Feeder-Route Survey

The trunk-feeder controversy was launched when Henry P. Bevans, counsel for Transcontinental and Western Air, asked the examiner for permission to submit a feeder-route survey that TWA has made, as part of the testimony of the hearings. The survey contended, among other things, that parallel service by feeder routes is "fraught with grave consideration for trunk air carriers."

In particular, the TWA counsel contended that the Boston-Albany traffic, for instance, is sufficient to support two carriers, American Airlines and TWA, who have been certificated along this route. The route is not now being operated by any carrier. Mr. Bevans pointed out that TWA has already filed application to serve 100 additional cities on its route.

Test of Service Asked

He specifically intervened in the cases of All American Aviation and E. W. Wiggins, who have filed for routes between Boston and Albany, and Hylan Air Service which has asked for routes between the tri-cities of BinghamtonEndicoott-Albany, New York.

The TWA counsel also contended that there is no existing air equipment which proved adaptable to short-haul flying. He proposed to the examiner that the C. A. B certify one typical feeder service in this area and in a number of other regions in the United States as a test of feeder-service economics.

At the outset, too, it appeared that the existing carriers, whether trunk or regional, are not doing an adequate job of serving smaller cities and communities in New England. Whether this is due to war and its resulting lack of aircraft, personnel, and airfields has not come out yet in testimony. But the testimony of counsel representing various cities and sections of New England indicated a rapidly growing awareness of the advantages of air passenger and sargo transport.

Even some communities are dissatisfied with the service which they are not yet getting. Arthur Harriman, Mayor of New Bedford, charged the C. A. B. with setting up a monopoly when it dismissed the pleas of eight carriers to serve

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Governing in Geilenkirchen: 3-Day Hunt for 'No. Please'

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GEILENKIRCHEN, Germany, Dec. 4—The Allied policy for military government as German territory is occupied is based on the use of indigenous officials for administration. It is being done in various places now—notably at Aachen.

The German countermove in advance has been to remove civilians and leave towns and villages sown with mines and booby traps, so that mere investigation among ruins is fraught with danger.

This is preferable from the Allied viewpoint, however, to finding civilians on their hands with no place to live and nothing to eat.

The ideal situation is to have civilians looking after each other, as at Aachen, and starting upon work of restoration of some sort of community living, and initiating repairs sufficiently to make buildings habitable until the gigantic task of reconstruction can be begun by the Germans.

Thorough Surveys Made

Here in Geilnekirchen and most other places, so far taken by the Allies, the absence of civilians means that such questions do not arise. But that doesn't mean that the military governor has nothing to do.

Maj. J. R. Chambliss, Allied Military Governor of this district, explained: "We've made as thorough a survey of the town as we could and collected a pool of information for future use and for the benefit of any troops that may bivouac here or be passing through. "This relates to such matters as billeting in cellars, of storage possibilities, communication points, and so forth. You can get some idea of the difficulties in-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

French Gestapo Members Brought to Trial; Pro-Nazi 'Fifth Column' Active Behind Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 4—The French Gestapo, Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's despised affiliate, which preyed on the Republic's citizens during the German occupation, has been brought to the bar of French justice.

The long-awaited trials of Henri Chamberlin, alias Henri Lafont, allegedly Herr Himmler's chief lieutenant, and Pierre Bony, his chief French detective — men whose unsavory reputation has become a byword to the French public and press—began over the week end as the Paris "collaborators court" resumed within the grim-walled Palais de Justice after three weeks of recess.

Yesterday the two men interrupted their trial with sharp attacks on each other.

Accuse Each Other

As M. Lafont pleaded ignorance or innocence, M. Bony four times leaped up and shouted, "He is lying to save himself."

M. Bony contended that M. Lafont was the one who had charge of questioning prisoners and then turned them over to the Nazis after "taking care of their money and jewelry." The State charges that such prisoners were maimed and beaten.

M. Lafont testified that he himself had been beaten for several days by the present police before signing a statement. He got an angry laugh from the audience when he said the "brutal methods of the present police" did not

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Nazis Voice Threat To Halt Paris Trial

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 4

The Germans threatened reprisals today if the De Gaulle Government did not stop trials of French collaborationists.

A Berlin spokesman specifically named Gen. Henri Dentz, former Vichy Governor of Syria, as one who must be spared. General Dentz is facing charges in Paris.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

French Gen. Jacques Leclerq's order to shoot five German hostages for every French soldier killed by civilian snipers in Alsace will not be carried out. Other Allied commanders have taken over the Strasbourg sector where the order was issued, and, besides, the Geneva Convention protects the life of military prisoners.

However, the French General's outbreak reflects the rising concern of French patriots over the activities of a pro-German "fifth column" which, since the liberation, is harassing the rear of Allied armies and is attacking the new French authorities. "Fifth column" activities in France reportedly are directed by Marshal Déat and Jacques Doriot, now in the Reich, who collaborated with the German secret service.

The problem is, of course, particularly acute in liberated Alsace, where in Strasbourg, the Capital, alone, 40,000 German civilians

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

'The Storm May Roar' Prayer Brings Calm

(Reuter)

Capetown, Dec. 4

Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Burnett, a key commanding officer in the South Atlantic, in a speech here today, said:

"Sailors see the wonders of the Lord and we have seen the answers to our prayers.

"I have yet to meet a sailor who has been through a great storm or great action who does not believe in God."

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Malden — Tomorrow and Wednesday.

Winthrop—Tomorrow.

East Boston Man Is Winner Of League of Merit Medal

War Activities of New England

Combat engineers of the 88th "Blue Devil" Division of the Fifth Army have been in plenty of "hot spots" in the American drive from Salerno to the North, and the "hot chow" they've needed have followed them, thanks to Staff Sergeant Bresci D'Bicari of East Boston, whose work has won him the Legion of Merit Medal.

Here's the citation, in part: "Despite the fact that his company generally operates in small units spread across the combat team's zone of action and well towards the front of the battle, Sergeant D'Bicari has consistently delivered hot meals to all of his men even when it seemed impossible for that to be done.

"His kitchen has frequently been established so close to the battle lines that it has been harassed by constant artillery fire, yet none of the men in his company have become casualties around a mess line."

Sent to Scott Field

A Massachusetts engineer, Lieut. Col. W. H. Diddlebock of Harvard, Mass., has been assigned to Scott Field, Ill., as deputy for supply and maintenance of the Army Air Forces Training Command Radio School, a recent announcement states.

Colonel Diddlebock was formerly with the River Works of the General Electric Company and studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology after graduating from West Point in 1932.

Wacs to Leave

Another contingent of Massachusetts recruits of the Women's Army Corps will leave Boston today for their basic training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the First Service Command announced.

After completing their basic training the 25 Bay State Wacs will be assigned to stations where their skills and training will replace men who can be transferred to active duty.

Control Board

Establishment of a joint Army-Navy Disciplinary Control Board is announced today by the First Service Command and the First Naval District. Lieut. Col. A. J. Lamoureaux, Provost Marshal of the First Service Command, will serve as president and monthly meetings are planned.

This board will co-operate with civilian authorities, states the announcement, in remedying unwholesome conditions as well as to consider complaints regarding the actions of servicemen. Civilians who have matters requiring board action are invited by the board to write to the President, Joint Army-Navy Disciplinary Control Board, 808 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.

DAILY SPECIALS
in Good Eating
(A la Carte prices)
Fried Scallops, 2 Veg., Roll.....60c
Liver and Bacon, 2 Veg., Roll.....50c
Italian Ravioli, F. F. Pot., Roll...45c
Vegetable Plate, Roll.....50c
Fried Ipswich Clams, 2 Veg., Roll...55c
WASHINGTON
WINTER PL.
WINTER ST.
EICHEL'S
1 Winter Place
BOSTON

German Prisoners Of U. S. in Belgium Get Fast Handling

Speedy handling of captured Germans prisoners of war is reported from a prison enclosure of the American Army in Belgium where Capt. John P. Gillis of West Roxbury is executive officer. A dispatch from Belgium states that the Germans are "searched, bathed, deloused, issued clean clothing and personal records" within 24 hours of their arrival.

Interesting details regarding these prisoners show that some are Russian "slave labor" ranging in age from 12 to 53, and that all arrive at the American camp—hungry. Captured Nazi rations are fed the POW's at the enclosure which is commanded by Lieut. Col. Roland P. Desonier of Jeannerett, Louisiana.

Seventy per cent of the American soldiers dealing with the Germans speak foreign languages, according to Staff Sergeant Robert Marek of Oshkosh, Wis., personnel sergeant major, who adds, "this comes in handy in placing the prisoners where they are most needed." From the field enclosure, the POW's go to a base prisoner stockade and leave there as they are drawn by various units requesting such labor.

Experienced Private Secretary
PERMANENT POSITION
Write, stating age, education, experience, etc.
Box N-38, The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston.

School Saving Of $1,250,000 Yearly Sought

Operating expenses for Boston schools could be reduced $1,250,000 annually if recommendations of the Strayer school survey are made into legislation, according to the Boston Finance Commission.

Engaged now in preparing bills which it will soon submit to the Legislature to implement these savings and other improvements, the Commission emphasize today that passage of the hoped-for legislation depends upon a vitalized and alert public opinion which will demand amendment of the Commonwealth's laws in these matters.

Chief among the changes to be advocated are the method of selection of members of the School Committee, the insuring of more responsibility and authority for the Superintendent of Schools, abolition of the Board of Commissioners of School Buildings, and transfer of their functions to the jurisdiction of the School Committee and the business manager in his proposed capacity as an assistant superintendent.

Earlier Budget

Also earmarked for attention by the Survey staff are provisions for a bill which would require that the School Committee adopt a budget at least 15 days before the opening of the fiscal year instead of the present mode of adoption which comes four months after the fiscal year has begun.

The Survey committee is also expected to urge legislation which would establish a special commission to determine the proper division of responsibility as between the Commonwealth and the local school districts for the support of public education.

In a report issued yesterday, the Finance Commission states that the Strayer committee has also found that "few school systems in the United States, if any, can claim as large a proportion of teachers, supervisors, and administrators of eminent character, sound learning, and high professional competence."

Not Allowed to Count

At the same time the Survey staff finds itself obliged "regretfully to report that in a tragically large number of instances these qualities are not allowed to count—that the existing mechanism of organization and modes of administration give little assurance that merit will be properly recognized and that ability will bear fruit. This is due in large measure to the present inadequate plan—or lack of plan—for managing public education in the City of Boston."

In stating that the Legislature could help Boston save $1,250,000 annually on its school bills, the Strayer staff and the Finance Commission listed the following potential savings: $140,000 if 35 buildings not needed to house school children were closed; $250,000 by reducing overhead in the departments of maintenance and operation of buildings; $702,000 by adjusting number of teachers to normal load of 32 to 33 pupils per class in elementary schools, and in like manner up through the high schools, which would save salaries of 239 teachers; $100,000 by closing the Boston Teachers' College; and $35,000 by installing machines in the business office to take place of manual work.

N. E. Air Service Discussed

By a Staff Photographer

Plans for More Lines Get C. A. B. Attention

Halsey R. Bazley (left), President of Feeder Airlines and of All American Aviation, discusses plans for increased airline service with Arthur H. Tully, Jr., Massachusetts Director of Aeronautics, at the Civil Aeronautics Board hearing at the State Public Works Building today.

Question of Feeder Air Lines Raised at N. E. Route Hearing

Continued from Page 1

his city and allowed Northeast Airlines only to serve New Bedford. Northeast has not yet begun to serve New England.

One of the morning testifiers was Edward F. Knapp, Aeronautics Inspector of Vermont. He submitted a survey taken by the State of Vermont in which questionnaires were sent to every firm in Vermont employing 20 or more persons. He said 65 per cent of the 262 firms queried replied; and that of these 57 per cent declared they intended to use air transport to reduce time in the conduct of their business after the war.

Mayor J. A. Anderson, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., testified that 86 questionnaires sent out by his city to manufacturing firms indicated a need for augmented air service to Springfield.

Two Weeks Scheduled

Harold Leslie, Secretary of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, stated that the size and importance of Springfield entitled it to air service which "we're not getting." Mr. Leslie also said there is a community of business interest between Springfield and the Middle West which indicates a need for air cargo service for manufactured goods and small parts between the two areas.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Fredricks announced that State officials and public bodies were to follow the city witnesses in the hearings and were also to appear before the particular applicants relevant to their testimony. Mr. Fredricks said the hearings would run from 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. He also asserted that he would sit on Saturday, as well, and said he was hopeful the hearings could be concluded within two weeks.

According to the special examiner, the following applicants are to appear in the hearings: E. W. Wiggins, Airways, Inc.; Page Airways, Colonial Airlines, Northeast Airlines, Skyway Corporation, Air Transportation Corporation, Fitchburg and Leominster Airways, Putnam Airlines, F. S. Willey Company, All American Aviation, Max Dach, Hylan Flying Service, Norseman Air Transport, and Eastern Airlines.

The scheduled interventors or companies or public bodies in the area with the right to challenge any of the applications, are: American Airlines, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, New England Airlines, New Hampshire Aeronautics Commission, State of Rhode Island, Department of Justice, Transcontinental and Western Air, United Air Lines, Monadnock Region Association, Port of New York Authority, City of Providence and White Mountain Region Association.

Maine Keen Over Prospects Of Increase in Air Service

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 4—Aviation-minded Maine people heard with interest last week announcements that placed the State high on the list of those to receive grants for airport construction and improvement under a postwar program proposed in Congress. As the state closest to Europe Maine is basing much of its future thinking along aviation lines.

Northeast Airlines, the only commercial route now operating regular flights into Maine, announced last week plans for starting cross-feeder routes to tie a large number of Maine and New England cities into existing trunk lines. Application for permits to operate these new routes and others by other companies are being heard in Boston this week and are being watched closely by Maine's air-minded citizens.

In addition to the many municipally owned fields and several huge army and navy flying bases in Maine, a number of small, privately-owned fields have sprung up, and are operated on a limited scale under wartime restrictions.

Whether a field in Maine, or some spot nearer metropolitan Boston, will be fixed as the first landing and takeoff field for trans-Atlantic flying is an issue being closely watched. Pine Tree Staters hope the first big American base will be somewhere in their State, but regardless of whether it is here or closer to Boston, they can already see aviation setting a new pace and a new sense of distance and time even while the war is in full progress.

Progress Banner

The Organization of a Greater Portland Research Council won for Portland's Committee of Economic Development last week the first New England Progress Banner. The council is made up on engineers, chemists and other technicians in Greater Portland industries. They will build a membership equipped with specialized technical "know-how"; recommend consulting engineers and research to Portland concerns for solution of special problems; act as a clearing house for new ideas and products which are not usable by the company first approached by the inventor; inform engineers of the community about products and production resources of the community; study the economic background of the community and stress research related to this background. George A. Soule heads the Research Council and Chester G. Abbott is chairman of the Portland C. E. D.

Funds Needed

Maine's incoming Legislature, which has one more Democrat than the outgoing body, 16 to 168 Republicans, may have to look around for more money. State Controller J. J. Allen said last week in his annual report that while the State ended its fiscal year with sizeable surpluses, it faced decreasing revenues in some branches along with rising relief costs. And departmental requests placed before the budget committee far exceed estimated revenues.

The report said a new experience provision in the Unemployment Compensation law had saved employers $1,500,000 the past year in pay-roll taxes.

Eight Men Are Indicted on Charges Involving Theft of Government Paper

Eight men from Fitchburg and Lawrence, Mass., and Hartford and Thompsonville, Conn., were indicted today by a Federal Grand Jury on charges involving theft of a 250-pound roll of government paper from a Fitchburg paper mill and counterfeiting gasoline ration coupons. The indictments were returned to Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the United States District Court. The Government alleges that this paper was used to print counterfeits of the now expired A-11 coupons.

The Grand Jury also submitted a "presentment" to the judges of the District Court, exposing conditions that need correcting in the disappearance of government property. Judge Ford said it was the first time, in his experience, that a Grand Jury had submitted a presentment and ordered it to the proper authorities for action.

The eight men, all named in one indictment of 30 counts, were Herbert Chrostowski; Private Marino A. Colello; Vincenzo Cali; John W. Monoghan, and Alfred Anthony Vergari, all of Fitchburg; James Testa, of Lawrence; Mario Del Dolori, of Thompsonville, Conn., and Alphonse Siggia, of Hartford, Conn., the last two named being fugitives, according to Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney, prosecuting the cases.

The presentment reviewed the theft of the "distinctive" paper and questioned if effective precautions were taken to prevent such theft and if the appropriate Federal agency concerned was at all times familiar with the system employed by the paper mill to guard the valuable government stock. The roll of paper was taken from a storeroom in the basement of a mill without interference by any armed guard or other worker, the presentment said.

The Grand Jury recommended that the appropriate Federal agency be directed to examine the adequacy of plant protection and insist that responsible officials in all plants provide every necessary procaution to prevent theft.

"We deem this matter of grave importance to the general public. A small part of a roll had already been used for manufacture of at least 30,000 counterfeit ration coupons," said the presentment.

Mr. Gottlieb said that the unused portion of the roll was sufficient to print 16,500,000 coupons.

16 Indictments In Gas Ration Case

The Federal Grand Jury today indicted 16 Massachusetts men on charges of conspiracy to violate the gasoline rationing regulations and illegally transferring coupons, including a quantity of C-4 coupons which were stolen from a United States mail bag in Cambridge, July 13.

Joseph J. Gottlieb, assistant United States attorney prosecuting the cases, said that these men were ringleaders of a widespread racket to transfer illegally C-4 coupons representing 100,000 gallons of gasoline. He also charged that the men were in a conspiracy to dispose of the coupons through various filling stations.

The defendants were Frank Novello, alias Tino Novello; Frank Cattanio; Edward Kimball; Joseph Veneto; Louis C. Sylvester, Jr.; Phillip Knapp and Richard Dakin, all of Boston; Joseph De Angelis and Wilfred C. Dunville of Medford; Angelo Piacentini and Joseph H. Novello of Somerville; Isaac Cohen and Daniel M. Goldberg of Brookline; Anthony Schiaffe of Chelsea and John Sweeney and George Elia, both of Worcester.

Maine Firms Penalized

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 4 (AP)—Payments totaling more than $49,000 have been accepted by Maine Office of Price Administration in settlement of treble damages against four Maine shoe and leather concerns, Scott Brown, chief enforcement attorney for the Maine OPA announced.

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This Month's Poultry-Meat Outlook Dims

Continued from Page 1

the books—even greater than in 1934 when the great drought forced the liquidation of millions of head of cattle. But, according to Malcolm McCabe, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, a large part of this extra production went to the Government buyers. Most of the balance of desirable beef went through the hotel and restaurant supply houses, with no improvement looked for in civilian supplies.

Tight Pork Supply

As for pork, Mr. McCabe points out, the heaviest runs of the season will come in December and January. However, the spring pork crop was reduced substantially, due to the high price level and shortage of corn at that time. So, with Uncle Sam nailing up to 45 per cent of the federally inspected hog slaughter, and the reduced spring pig crop, it is expected that a very tight civilian supply picture will continue on pork.

Veal, according to A. & P. buyers, will be slightly shorter than a month ago, although a slight improvement is expected in lamb. Major provision items, such as smoked hams and picnics, are expected to be in better supply due to the increase in December hog slaughterings. Heavy Government takings will further curtail the civilian supply of canned meats during December, it was added.

Butter supplies continue critically short, with from 75 to 85 per cent of Massachusetts retail stores sold out each week. "There's nothing in the cards to indicate any improvement for many months to come," said Mr. McCabe. "In fact, with creameries swinging away from butter production in major producing areas because of a more profitable return on milk commodities, the outlook for more butter is not at all encouraging."

Cheese Behind Demand

Cheese supplies also continue to run behind demands. Cheddar production, while ahead of the corresponding period of a year ago, is falling behind the output of a few weeks ago. Supplies of Swiss and Muenster are fair, but specialties such as Gorgonzola, Edam, and other types range from unavailable to limited.

When it comes to canned goods, civilians will have to struggle along next year with 11,500,000 fewer cases of canned peas than they had last year. The canned corn pack available for civilians for the coming year is 16,000,000 cases, compared with 24,000,000 cases last year—a reduction of 8,000,000 cases.

Canned peaches and pears are out of the picture entirely, unless the Government cuts loose a part of its stock. Canned citrus juices are up in supply in some instances—canned grapefruit juice production being 15,000,000 cases this year as compared with 13,700,000 cases last year.

However, it was estimated that in October housewives had a pantry stock of approximately 4,000,000 cases of commercially packed peaches, pears, and pineapple; about 13,000,000 cases of commercially packed major vegetables—plus 133,000,000 cases of home canned products.

America is not going hungry in 1945, and it's going to take a lot of eating to clean out those pantry stocks.

ODT Allows Special Trains To Handle Holiday Traffic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The railroads have been authorized to operate special trains or extra cars for the next 45 days to take care of holiday travel by members of the armed services.

In granting this permission the third consecutive year, the Office of Defense Transportation said that service cannot be increased substantially because of limited equipment.

Mail Closings In Boston Set

Closing dates for mailing Christmas cards from Boston to destinations in the United States to assure delivery by Dec. 25, are given by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly as follows:

Dec. 13 for cards to all New England states and Boston Postal District.

The time has expired for mailing packages to all points, excepting New England, with assurance of delivery before Dec. 25. The final date for mailing packages for any New England point, including Boston, is Dec. 6.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, not so cold as last night, with the lowest temperature about 30 degrees in the city and from 22 to 28 in the suburbs. Tuesday increasing cloudiness with little change in temperature. Light winds.

Maine: Fair and continued cold tonight. Tuesday increasing cloudiness. Light snow Tuesday afternoon in the north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight. Tuesday cloudy followed by light snow or rain.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight, not so cold as last night, with diminishing winds near the coast. Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by light snow or rain beginning toward evening in the extreme west portion.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight, not so cold as last night, Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Eastport to Block Island: No warnings are being displayed after sunset today.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:14 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Tuesday, 3:52 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Beacon Hill Wonders if Long Is to Weather Tobin Changes

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Uneasy lies the state department head these days whose term expires during the next two years.

With Democratic Governor-elect Tobin taking office in January it is logical to assume that there will be some changes made, particularly since all of the present heads of state departments were appointed by Governor Saltonstall.

Speculation as to the future of veteran Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation Henry F. Long, whose term expires Jan. 31 along with seven other major office holders is one of the most discussed topics in State House corridors these days.

Long in Sinee 1920

The $8,500-a-year job, one of the toughest in the State, has been held by Mr. Long since 1920 when he was appointed by Calvin Coolidge whom he had served as secretary. He has weathered several changes of administration on Beacon Hill, including three Democratic regimes in the 1930's.

On the surface, the Tax Commissioner's job might be viewed as a desirable political plum and Governor-elect Tobin might well repay some political debt by naming a Democrat to the post. But there is another side to it—it isn't every man who could fill Henry Long's shoes.

In 1941 Governor Saltonstall, who objected to Mr. Long's frequent overestimates of the yield from State tax sources, delayed reappointing him for several weeks while he searched for a competent successor. The search apparently was fruitless and Mr. Long's name was finally sent to the Executive Council and approved.

Buckley is Mentioned

Governor-elect Tobin, whose political obligations must be many, will be faced with the same dilemma if he elects to terminate Commissioner Long's tenure in office. One man, and only one, has thus far been mentioned for the job. He is Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Thomas H. Buckley, former Democratic State Auditor. There are many who feel that he could fill the bill.

There are observers on Beacon Hill, however, who believe that the Boston Mayor will leave the unpopular job of tax collector for the State in its present hands. One reason is that a general feeling exists that Mr. Tobin is smart enough to carry out his gubernatorial duties with as much dignity and efficiency as possible in order to avoid any sharp contrast with the smooth operation of State affairs during the past six years.

Furthermore, few deny that Commissioner Long, whatever shortcomings he may have, is an honest and capable public servant.

Principal objection to Mr. Long comes from those who hold that he is over zealous in the matter of bringing in revenue, which, after all, is what he is hired for.

In some quarters it is argued that for Mr. Tobin to keep Commissioner Long on the job after making his tax policies a major campaign issue would be wholly inconsistent. The Mayor made capital of Mr. Long's letter to assessors of the State just before the election when he urged them to consider reassessing real estate values in keeping with the present inflated real estate market.

This, the Mayor said, presents a threat to the already overburdened homeowner who is bearing more than his share of the tax burden. It was effective campaign talk and may have helped in swelling the Boston mayor's vote total.

Similar Sales Tax Views

But, few persons these days seem to expect campaign talk to be carried through after election and the Governor-elect could undoubtedly forget his anti-Long remarks.

Then, too, it could be pointed out that the Governor-elect and Commissioner Long have sometimes followed identical courses. Both have been strong advocates of the sales tax and the Mayor in 1939 appeared before the Legislative Committee on Taxation to urge adoption of this form of tax to aid cities and towns.

There still are others who point out that it might be to the Governor-elect's advantage to have Mr. Long handy to make responsible for any difficulties which may later arise in the way of diminishing State revenues or other unforseen exigencies in the fiscal end of State affairs. Mr. Tobin's decision will be one of the most eagerly awaited of his first appointments.

Censorship Law

A bill to modify the present censorship laws so that books may be judged by Massachusetts courts from an adult point of view will be sponsored by the Massachusetts Library Association, it has been announced.

The bill would remove the present provision against sale of books "manifestly intending to corrupt the morals of youth" when the purchaser is more than 18 years of age. Present restrictions against the sale of obscene, indecent or impure books would be continued under the proposal regardless of the buyer's age, the Association said.

John Bond

Stringent Control Over Jobs Goes Into Effect Next Week

Continued from Page 1

worker left an essential job, he was referred to another essential job. A worker who had left a non-essential job, we tried to sell him an essential job, but if he would not take it we let him remain in an unessential job.

"Now he will be offered a job in a war plant. He will be treated as a war worker. If he is qualified and able and we have a job that calls for his skills and he declines it, we will give him no referral at all. That means he can take no job for 60 days. What happens after the 60 days depends on labor market conditions at that time. If the situation is still tight, we will not permit him to take a nonessential job.

Strict Attitude

"Until our production schedules are being met on time or the war lets up on the European front, our attitude toward changing from a war job to a civilian job will be as strict as we can possibly make it.

"Formerly we allowed a change from a war job to a civilian job in some cases, particularly for medical reasons. That seemed the greatest need. Now our interpretation of the rules is being tightened considerably, and we are virtually throwing discretion out of the window.

"Any worker seeking to change his war job for health reasons will be required to have his doctor fill out a medical form drawn up by the Massachusetts Medical Society. Every one of these will be sent to our office for check and review, instead of as before to the United States Employment Service. We have a man who will look at all of them. If he is in doubt in any case he will give it to me, and if I am in doubt I will give it to my medical consultant.

"About 65 war plants have still been permitted to hire at the gate. That has now been withdrawn. Previously men could get a release from their employer and go to one of these other concerns without coming to us. Now by making them all come to the United States Employment Service, we make sure that firms which are the most critical and need men most get the first chance at them.

"We are going to ask the Boston newspapers to drop want-ads for unessential male employees and give this space only to war plants needing men.

"Starting this morning 15 trained men will go into all non-essential stores and plants to check the ceiling program and see that a firm has not gone over its ceiling and also to see that every male that has been hired has been hired properly. These inspectors are drawn from the staff of the United States Employment Service — we are not hiring new people — and toward the end of the week when things are slower at the USES, more inspectors will be added.

Violations Found

"We have always had one or two out looking after violations. They have always found some. A great many are due to the lack of knowledge of the war manpower regulations."

A member of other areas of the country have been doing for months what is now ordered into operation in Boston, Mr. Kowal noted. It is a national policy, and each area director has the right to put it in when he feels necessary.

The program was recommended by the Boston Area Management-Labor Committee of the War Manpower Commission. Mr. Kowal is chairman. The representatives of management comprise Horace C. Houghton, Assistant to the General Manager of the Quincy Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, E. B. Freeman, President of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, Roy Blanchard, Vice-President of the Hood Rubber Company, and Frank Sawyer, President of the Checker Taxi Company.

The labor men on the committee are Daniel J. Goggin, an organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and Frank O'Toole, General Agent of the Building and Construction Trades Council, American Federation of Labor; John Collins, Assistant Regional Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Jacob Blume, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Boston Joint Board, for the C. I. O.; and Harold Ulrich of the Railway Clerks' Union.

People, an Airline and
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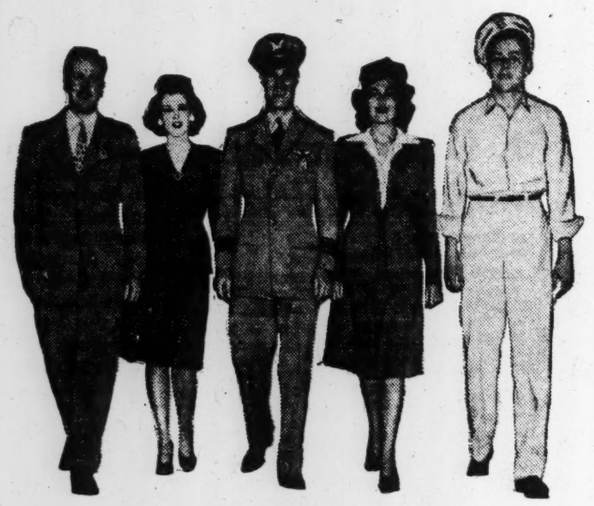

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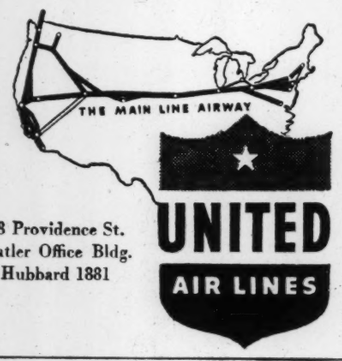

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N. A. M. Rules G. I. Is Entitled To His Old Job

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—A returning veteran is entitled to his old job—even if he displaces a man of greater ability or more seniority, the Legal Department of the National Association of Manufacturers holds.

This point of view is expressed in a statement by the N.A.M. in the current issue of its law digest.

The N.A.M. legal publication said the Selective Service Act language clearly supported that premise, which in effect is in selective service memorandum No. 190A.

Seniority, as understood in labor relations terminology, the digest agreed, is a property right protected by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

But it also called attention to the fact that the Constitution does not expressly forbid enactment by Congress of laws impairing obligations under private contracts.

"It seems relatively clear," the N.A.M. Legal Department held, "that an employer is given the choice of restoring a veteran to the position he left or of giving him another which is substantially equivalent, but he is given no choice as to whether the veteran shall be restored to his job . . . it is of no consequence under the law that the position is held by a person of greater abilities or more experience than the veteran or by a person having greater seniority than the veteran."

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Secretary of State and Family

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Newest Member of American Cabinet

After taking the oath of office as Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., posed in the State Department with his wife and children, Edward R., III, and the twins, Joseph, left, and Wallace. At extreme right, over Mr. Stettinius' shoulder, is Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, who attended the ceremony. Mr. Stettinius is already busy on reorganization plans.

Marshall Expects U. S. Might To Be Damper on Aggression

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King is confident that "the Navy team" will "travel far and fast" to victory over the Japanese," and, Gen. George C. Marshall believes the nation's military might will discourage any would-be aggressor nation in the future.

These views of the nation's top professional sailor and soldier are contained in articles written for the "United States At War" issue of the Army and Navy Journal.

In the same issue, President Roosevelt says that "ultimate victory is inevitable," but in the meantime the American people must not relax for a moment "their inflexible determination."

The Chief of Naval Operations adds in his article:

"There is no better example of the necessity of teamwork than a modern man of war. In a submarine, for instance, every officer and every man in the crew, has a job which directly affects the operation of the ship, her hitting power and her survival. . . ."

"Once a unit is trained to operate efficiently by itself, it must next be taught to effectively coordinate its efforts with other ships and planes so that all may function as parts of a smooth running force.

"That is, each unit must learn to play its position on the team, must be equipped, coached, drilled and taught to fight and to win.

"Japanese capacity to maintain the war at sea and in her advanced areas has progressively suffered, due to the loss of vital shipping.

"These circumstances in the Pacific Theater present a situation which must be as dark and threatening to Japan as it is full of promise to us.

"Fortified with unity, power and experience, and imbued with confidence, the Navy team is determined to travel far and fast to victory."

The Army Chief-of-Staff says:

"Wars are the great tragedies of the human race and every conceivable effort should be made to avoid their prolongation by a single week.

"Yet it probably has been a good thing to have the great military power of the United States fully demonstrated on the battlefield, so demonstrated that the world may know for the future that this democracy can and will generate a military force sufficient to overwhelm prospective tyrants of the years to come."

General Marshall, at the start of his article, explained that it was written in early autumn for publication in December. This, he said, presented "an embarrassing problem of predictions in a war which, at the time of this writing, is moving with lightning rapidity from one allied success to another.

"Before this statement is published," he wrote, "hostilities might have terminated in the European theater. Across the Pacific the net should have drawn much closer around the Japanese perimeter with their homeland under continuous bombardment from the air."

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Air Parley Scans Progress as Close Nears

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—With limitations on postwar air commerce competition so far fought off, the United States delegation to the International Aviation Conference here is taking candid stock of its position, with final Conference action imminent.

It also finds that two of the five freedoms of the air are assured for operations on important air lanes and the other three on a large section of them, and bilateral arrangements executed or in the making to take care of flying relations with nations not signing multilateral agreements on these freedoms.

Several documents, covering interim and permanent relations, which embrace the work of the 34-day Conference of 54 nations, are to be voted on today by the host of delegations as a committee of the whole and to be finally adopted, perhaps by tomorrow, as a formal Conference action. A 49-page document of proposals upon which all nations appear agreed except for few minor exceptions in language, was distributed by the Conference yesterday.

Gains for United States

It remains to be seen whether failure to agree with the British on the chief issue, division between them of air business within their sphere will leave this country in an improved, or weaker long-run position. On the surface, it would still appear that, having prevented the British from imposing restrictions in a field in which, because of its many advantages, the United States would be able to gain possible world dominance, it has come out the winner.

On the other hand, lack of accord with the British is still seen to set up obstacles to satisfactory air transport operations, and from the larger view failure of agreement here is regarded by many as having been in effect failure of a major attempt at international collaboration. This lack of accord, plus the fact that wide-open competition in air commerce could, as some suggest, have an adverse effect on world security itself, has inspired deep discouragement in some quarters.

Seven Documents in All

Decision to put before the Conference for final approval an entirely new document, making seven in all, providing for reciprocal granting of the first two freedoms of the air among those signing it, is interpreted as another diplomatic victory for the Americans.

Those two are: Freedom to fly over the territory of another, and freedom to land in another's territory for technical purposes. Although the British will sign this document, to be presented separately from the main convention and although they came here presumably ready to grant these two freedoms, they in effect held out on these for bargaining purposes some observers reason, until an American maneuver, engineered by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, of New York, forced a showdown.

Without this automatic right, it would be necessary, as it is now, to make separate arrangements whenever a plane wanted to fly over the territory of another nation.

Not all nations will sign this document, and perhaps some of those who do, will hold reservations. Spain, Australia, and Iceland, are believed to be among those who do not want to give up these two rights under a blanket arrangement. Because of these reservations this provision was not included in the main convention.

Similarly granting of the other three, which give the right for one nation to operate a line to a foreign nation, carrying mail, passengers and freight back and forth, and also picking up business at intermediate stops, because of specific British objection were included in still another separate document, to be signed separately by those in agreement.

This one for convenience includes all five. In other words, if one wants to grant only the rights of "innocent passage" and technical stops, he signs the one containing the first two. If he also is willing to grant the other three, he signs the other one.

The main document, now issued in fairly complete form, provides for an International Civil Aviation Organization composed of a democratically constituted Assembly, and a Council of 21 elected by the Assembly, plus a comprehensive set of air navigation rules and certain understandings in the transport field, all to be administered by this organization. There is to be in addition a similar organization for operation in the period until this permanent agreement is ratified.

Next are the "five freedoms" agreement, with a corresponding interim or provisional agreement, and the "two freedoms" document, with a parallel interim agreement.

Last is a so-called standard form agreement, to govern bilateral flying arrangements in which one of the states is not a signatory to one or both of the "freedom" documents. In addition there will be numerous resolutions dealing with relatively minor matters.

All nations, it is indicated, will sign the main document, along with its parallel interim agreement. The United States and some others will sign all seven documents. The British will sign the main, and the "two freedoms" but along with a few others not the "five freedoms." Some will sign the main document and none of the others. Enough will sign "two freedoms" though, we are told, to cover most of the commercially important areas.

It may sound complex, but the simple result is to withhold from full operation the complete "Freedoms of the Air," which the United States wanted, with the black spaces being filled, either by a threat of possible "cut-throat" competition, as between the United States and Britain, or by bilateral arrangements, as for example that just concluded between the United States and Spain.

Spain, it is understood, does not want to sign any of the "freedoms" on an open basis, yet was ready to make special arrangements with the United States, the precise terms of which are not known. This, it is believed, will be the first of a series of such arrangements. These, with the rights automatically accorded under the convention documents, will give the United States a good start on the "much needed air routes," which President Roosevelt in an opening message to the Conference said he hoped would be arranged.

Russia, which withdrew from the Conference ostensibly because of the presence of Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland, while it may eventually have a place in the aviation organization, and could sign any of the Conference documents, is at present left entirely out in the cold, to scratch for itself, a position which it apparently prefers. The Conference has specifically excluded, however, from any of this aviation activity, the Axis nations.

British Press Hits U. S. Air Attitude

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 4

The British press today sharply criticized the American attitude at the International Air Conference in Chicago. The general view was that so far the Conference has been a failure.

Some papers saw the race for air supremacy after the war as already under way, following the announcement of the United States air agreement with Spain.

Retail Cheese Prices Up As Wholesalers Pay More

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Consumers will pay about 2 cents a pound more for Swiss cheese and generally 1 cent more for Brick and Munster, the Office of Price Administration announced yesterday.

The increase will result from an increase in wholesale margins, effective Dec. 7, which OPA will allow dealers to pass on to the public.

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Army Pays Tribute to Four Chaplains Who Gave Life Jackets to Save Others

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Army's Distinguished Service Cross has been conferred posthumously on four chaplains who gave courage and their own life jackets to others aboard a sinking troop transport.

The War Department said that the awards went to the four men, who were lost when the Transport Dorchester was torpedoed off Greenland on the morning of Feb. 3, 1943. The chaplains, all with the Army rank of first lieutenant, were:

Clark V. Poling, Schenectady, N. Y., son of Dr. Daniel Poling, editor of the Christian Herald.

John P. Washington, son of Mrs. Mary Washington of Newark, N. J.

Alexander D. Goode, husband of Mrs. Theresa F. Goode of Washington.

George L. Fox, husband of Mrs. George Fox of Chicopee Falls, Mass.

The Army said that survivors reported that fear of the sea made many aboard the Dorchester almost helpless. The chaplains, the Army said, "calmed their fears and are given credit for saving men by persuading them to go overboard where there was a chance of rescue."

Those who escaped the sinking said they saw the four standing together, handing out life belts from a chest—and then when the chest was empty, each removed his own life belt and passed it out too.

When the ship poised for the final plunge, the four men, representing three faiths, linked their arms and prayed together.

The Army's Chief-of-Chaplains, Brig. Gen. William R. Arnold, pays this tribute:

"The extraordinary heroism and devotion of these men of God has been an unwavering beacon for the thousands of chaplains of the armed forces. Their example has inspired and strengthened men everywhere. The manner of their dying was one of the most noble deeds of the war.

"Two of the chaplains—Chaplains Poling and Fox — were Protestants. Chaplain Washington was a Roman Catholic. Chaplain Goode was Jewish. The churches of America can be proud that such men carried their banners into this war, and men of all faiths can be proud that these men of different faiths died together."

The decorations will be presented to the next of kin by Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commander of Army Service Forces, at the Fort Myer, Va., Chapel on Dec. 19.

New York 'Ready' For Germany's V-3

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Commenting on the reported statement by Nazi Labor Chief Prof. Albert Speer that Germany's V-3 weapon would be ready soon to blast New York, Deputy Chief Police Inspector Arthur W. Wallander said today: "Our services are ready."

A Stockholm dispatch quoted Professor Speer as saying V-3 would be ready by the end of December for use against New York.

Mayor F. H. La Guardia warned last Nov. 12 that "although there is no reason for alarm, we must be ready." He said in a broadcast to city residents "it would be a pity if, after the three years of hard work that has been put in, something untoward might happen and we were to be found unprepared."

Michigan Graft Inquiry Extends to Racing Bills

DETROIT, Dec. 4 (AP)—Frank D. McKay of Grand Rapids, former Republican National Committeeman from Michigan, and two others were named in grand jury warrants today charging conspiracy to corrupt the 1943 State Legislature in connection with a bill to regulate horse races and parimutuel betting.

Defendants with Mr. McKay are Floyd Fitzsimmons of Benton Harbor, lobbyist and former prize fight promoter, and State Representative William Green of Hillman.

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The Sixth War Loan Drive is now in progress. Back the attack over there by buying more War Bonds over here. Don't fail our boys, now, don't let a glimpse of Victory blind your eyes to the home front support that can make it an actuality. Keep on buying Bonds. Keep the Bonds you buy. Don't stop buying War Bonds until it's over over there.
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David Harley Boot Shops Inc.
PAWTUCKET
RHODE ISLAND

6th WAR LOAN
It costs Uncle Sam *twice as much* to fight the Japs!
More of everything—over greater distances. That's what boosts the cost. And remember—our fighters can't come back until it's over, over there. Help bring the boys back.
Use your Charga-Plate
WE MUST BUY MORE WAR BONDS !
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Art Exhibitions in Boston—Horowitz at Symphony Hall—Angna Enters

Boris Artzybasheff's Pictures Shown at Today's Art Gallery

By Dorothy Adlow

At Today's Art Gallery, 176 Newbury Street, pictures by Boris Artzybasheff are now on view. Never before have the original works by this Russian-American artist been exhibited in Boston. However, his work is very familiar.

This exhibition is engrossing. Aside from the remarkable skill exemplified in painting, drawing, illustration, certain questions are posed. Where does illustration end and studio painting begin? What is the difference between commercial and salon art? How do we distinguish between decorative and pictorial composition? Is Mr. Artzybasheff a Surrealist? How far can one go in stylizing a theme to avoid rigidity?

There is much in the Artzybasheff pictures that weighs upon the side of applied arts. He can turn out a handsome pair of end papers for a book; he can make beautiful decorative motives. He has enormous skill and patience with detail, shaping them with the finesse and clarity of a lapidary. There is a solid and craftsmanly and responsible handling throughout that is almost too smooth and too clear. There are no accidentals in this circumspect planning and impeccable handling of materials. The standard of workmanship is very high. The faultless fabrication leaves no margin for error. If it were not for the compelling subject matter we might feel roused to the exceptional aptitudes of an artisan, rather than an artist.

But Mr. Artzybasheff is a man of ideas as well as manual accomplishment. He can be frivolous, as "Lady Drinking Tea" and "Nude With a Snood" show. But he can be cynical, too. He does not choose here to exercise his talents in the light and carefree manner that is encouraged by exotic advertising.

Here in his serious studio work we find this artist giving vent with artistic discipline to his fury against Fascism and the horrors it has unleashed upon the world. His vast technical equipment serves him well.

There is something peculiarly Russian in the Artzybasheff cynicism, and we note a resemblance to the cartoons designed in the Soviet Union since the war began. The Russians incline toward personification. They are dramatic, literal, terse. They give human semblance to the inanimate.

"The Bomber," "The Radio," "Barrage Balloons," "The Tank," "The Battleship," are animated portrayals in which the mechanisms have heads, bodies, limbs of human beings or monsters. However, they have a smooth metallic "finish" and factory-made textures.

It is interesting to see the artist combining these fanciful variations of instruments of war with the most practical, naturalistic portraiture imaginable. His magazine portraits aim for clarity and naturalism. Indeed, Mr. Artzybasheff accentuates the traits which typify the camera print. There is just enough stylization to overcome the defections of faulty reproduction. Here is the essence of functional painting. His portrait of "Gestapo's Heydrich" has been adopted (minus the murderous symbols in the background) by the Germans as an official likeness.

Velvet Paintings

At Doll and Richards velvet paintings by Ellen Bellows Endicott (Mrs. Thorndike H. Endicott) will be on view through Dec. 23.

These are charming little pieces intended for decoration. They are painted freely and tastefully on velvet, and nicely enhanced with antique oval frames.

Mrs. Endicott says that her little pictures are "suggested by the old theorem paintings." Among American minor arts of a century or so ago was the poonah or theorem painting executed according to the stencil method. The stencils were cut from odd bits of paper or parchment. Young women would beguile free moments by ornamenting velvets, linens, and silks with fruits and flowers. The results were carefully framed and proudly hung on the walls of the household. The same stencils were used for decorating furniture, tinware, and clocks.

The technique was not simple, for it often required many stencils and a very delicate and skillful handling. The best of the early theorem pictures have become prized items.

Mrs. Endicott's velvet paintings are only suggested by the early stencil method. They are freer and more spontaneous in execution. They preserve the primitive character, the quaintness and vivacity. They include portrayals of bouquets, fruits with the inevitable section of watermelon, so fondly and appetizingly limned by American decorators of yore.

Courtesy, Fogg Museum of Art

Portrait of Marie Isabelle, by Goya

Recently acquired by the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, through the Winthrop Bequest.

Art Exhibitions

Boris Mirski Art Gallery, 105 Charles Street—Drawings and paintings by John Northey. Through Dec. 17.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Works of Charles H. Woodbury. Through December.

Charles Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by masters.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by James Fitzgerald. Through Dec. 6.

Copley Society, ...iery (new headquarters), Boston Art Club Building, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of sculpture made for military chapels and war memorials.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Velvet paintings by Ellen Bellows Endicott. Exhibition by Andrew Wyeth. Through Dec. 23.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through Dec. 9.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Engravings, etchings, and old maps.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street — Members' Show for 1944. Through Dec. 10.

Samuel Adams School, 37 Province Street—Exhibition of modern paintings.

Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—Paintings by Philip Evergood to celebrate American - Russian friendship. Through Dec. 9.

Today's Art Gallery, 176 Newbury Street—Exhibition by Boris Artzybasheff.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Frank C. Kirk, A. N. A. Through Dec. 30.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Water colors by Winslow Homer; miscellaneous objects of Winthrop bequest.

Museum of Fine Arts—"Sport in American Art." Through Dec. 10. Contemporary American water colors; lithographs by Daumier; prints by Whistler; fifteenth and sixteenth century Netherlands prints. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Closed Mondays.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.

Moscow—6:47 p. m.—Program in English. 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.; 15.1 meg., 19.85 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Calling from Britain to Newfoundland. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"As Seen from Scotland." A talk by George Blake. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. 11.84 meg., 25.11 m.; 9.48 meg., 31.6 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"The Wanderer." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC7, 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Variety." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Guatemala—10.45 p. m.—"The English Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Attleboro: Attleboro Museum of Art and History—Autumn exhibition of prints and water colors.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Oil paintings by Frederick J. Mulhaupt. Through December.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of oils, water colors, drawings, lithographs and etchings by Winslow Homer. Through Dec. 17.

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of pictures by Artists of New York. Through January.

Week-End Recital By The Pianist

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Vladimir Horowitz, the pianist, giving a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, awoke quaint memories playing "La Ricordanza," op. 33, by Czerny—presumably the Karl Czerny of the practice books, though his first name bore the English form of Charles on the program leaflet. Matters not; it could have been any of a host of composers from the man of the finger exercises down to our own Gottschalk. The piece, a set of variations on a sweetly romantic melody in a style that the symphonic type of variation has driven completely out of the concert repertory, was a delight to hear.

A while ago an antiquarian-minded group, getting up a piano entertainment in the manner of the Civil War period, had difficulty in finding at the publishers a copy of variations like this "Ricordanza," and still greater difficulty in finding a pianist with historic imagination enough to study them and perform them. But Mr. Horowitz has undertaken the exploit on his own impulse, and at his Boston matinee he brought about a happy diversion with it. A modern piano and modern rapid execution put the type of composition, arrangement, or whatever the right name, in a most beguiling light, if light and sound happen to be the same thing. The old story: if you want something done that is easy, call in a master.

Along with the easy task, Mr. Horowitz took in hand a hard one, but one which every pianist of the day presumes to do as routine. He presented a work by Bach in an arrangement of Busoni. He made clear in this case that the kind of pianist to perform a Busoni arrangement is one who can rate somewhere near to the level of Busoni himself. Mr. Horowitz played the Bach-Busoni Toccata in C major in the unassertive yet commanding style that is wanted.

Somehow Mr. Horowitz is in the vein of his material, whatever that material may be. Naturally enough, then, his Prokofiev Sonata No. 7, op. 83, proved an item by which not only he himself as interpreter but Prokofiev as subject of the interpretation could be judged. It begins to look as though Prokofiev was going to absorb most of the modern Russian acclaim and become the composer to represent Russia after Moussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, and Rimsky-Korsakoff. He says, indeed, exactly what others of his time and place say, but he speaks with a certainty of voice and with a variety of inflection that surpass them. Better than some, too, he has control of form, proportion, balance, and contrast.

Mr. Horowitz paid a compliment to America, offering "Excursions," op. 20, by Samuel Barber; and for the regulars among his listeners, who must have been the majority anyway, he submitted Schumann's Arabesque; Chopin's Études in E major and F major from op. 10, and Waltz in A minor, op. 34, No. 2; and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6.

Eileen Darby

Alfred Drake and Burl Ives

In "Sing Out, Sweet Land!" in its final week at the Colonial

'They Met on Skis' at Exeter

"They Met on Skis," which came Sunday to the Exeter, gives the spectator most of the sensations—though none of the spills—of careening down an almost perpendicular mountain. Henri Sokal, who made such beautiful and thrilling pictures as "The Blue Light," "Storm Over Mont Blanc," and "Ski Chase," has outdone himself in his newest ski epic.

Switzerland's Mont Blanc as well as France's Alpine Aiguille du Midi and Lac de Tignes have contributed to the scenic beauty. The facets of the distant mountains gleam in the sun. Down steep slopes that look as if they were sprinkled with granulated sugar, around sharp turns, over breath-taking jumps, the skiers charge past the two cameramen, Adrien Porchet and Albert Benitz. Sometimes as the flying skiers bank on the crest of a rise, the snow is churned up in dazzling, misty waves, like sea foam.

As a respite from its more spectacular moments, "They Met on Skis" pauses at a couple of Alpine inns for an amusing tale about two young people and two rival hotel proprietors. Helene and Michel are attracted but their romance is fraught with misunderstandings because Michel must be nice to Nicole, the daughter of the rival innkeeper, so that Nicole and her friends will take skiing lessons from him. It takes Michel's rescue of Helene from a crevasse plus a climactic downhill race to turn the old innkeepers into partners and bring the lovers together.

On or off their skis, the players are equally expert. The film was produced with the co-operation of champion skiers of France, the Women's Team of the Paris Ski Club, and the French international racing champion, Louis Agnel. The principal roles are engagingly acted and skied by Wissia Dina and Henri Presles. Charpin and Max fortify the winter carnival with some expert comedy character work. Marcel Mouloudji helps the proceedings by his youthful impertinence. Assia and Mila Parely are other supporting players.

"They Met on Skis" can be enjoyed by the entire family. M. Sokal knows his way around these ski trails and he has returned from them once more with a delightful adventure full of comedy, beauty, and youthful high spirits.

Opening Tonight

At the Plymouth—"Errand for Bernice," new three-character play by Jacques Deval, with Gertrude Lawrence, Stephen Bekassy, and Wendell Corey in the cast. Raymond Sovey designed the setting. Gilbert Miller and Charles Stewart are the producers.

Seats for 'On the Town'

At the Colonial seats go on sale today for "On the Town," the new musical comedy opening there Dec. 13.

Rudy Vallee's first screen appearance following his recent honorable discharge from the Coast Guard will be as co-star with Jack Haley in the Pine-Thomas production, "People Are Funny," for Paramount.

Mime Offers Programs In Jordan Hall

By L. A. Sloper

Angna Enters was in town over the week end to give two performances in Jordan Hall, one on Friday evening, the other on Saturday afternoon.

Several numbers new to Boston appeared on the first program; yet the total impression left was that everything here was familiar. The novelties said pretty much the same things, in pretty much the same way, as the items that have long been known to us.

We have changed, and the world has changed, in the last 20 years, but Miss Enters appears to have stood still. In the nineteen-twenties her sketches seemed original, provocative, daring. In the nineteen-forties even the later works strike us as repetitious and formalized. Nothing new has been added, there is no freshness, no adventuring. The formula is set, and the performances have the effect of a mechanism that has been used too long without replacements.

Thus "Virgin—Spain sixteenth century" is not essentially different from "Queen of Heaven." The earlier sketch shows the maternal Mary, the later the suffering Mary, but both are based evidently on old paintings of the Virgin, and each is a series of portraits. Of the two the "Queen of Heaven" is more impressive.

Similarly, the French lady of "Heptameron and Black Magic" is a near relative of the Spanish lady of the "Pavana." Neither of them is a very good dancer, and both are sinister. In the newer piece there is a realistic note in the introduction of a doll upon which the heroine practices her art of black magic directed against a rival, but the character of the protagonist is identical.

The court lady of "Minuet Royale," again, is a rather pale reflection of the Directoire lady of "Antique à la Française." She is an idle and uninteresting person, haughty, arrogant, who seems to have a great deal of trouble with her musician.

It was not very good program making, incidentally, to present the "Pavana," the "Heptameron," and the "Boy Cardinal" one after another.

"Dilly-Dally," a satire on the art activities of Salvador Dali, was the most successful of the new sketches with the audience, which seemed a little puzzled by "Heptameron." Like other humorous numbers, such as "Balletomane-Connoisseur" and "Piano Music No. 4," however, "Dilly-Dally" is closer to caricature than to satire.

The stage is set with a garbage can, a wringer and an easel. Miss Enters comes on unwinding a big spool of thread, suggesting "Labyrinth," and proceeds with dance steps to familiar excerpts from other ballet scores. But it needs a better dancer to satirize ballet, and with Miss Enters the result is a burlesque of dancing. She also splashes some red paint on a canvas, rubs it over with a cloth, and pins some incongruous objects to the canvas, which she then exhibits with grimaces. Burlesque again.

Once more, it was not good program making to follow "Dilly-Dally" with "Balletomane-Connoisseur."

Miss Enters' character studies of girls and young women, represented by "Little Sally Water" and "Vienna Provincial," nowadays seem dated and obvious. For pictures of decadence, there were the standard harlot of "Aphrodisiac" and the harem girl of the lecherous "Odalisque." The final number listed was "Artist's Life," in which Miss Enters paints a picture and gives it to a member of the audience.

The Saturday afternoon program, which was changed at the last moment, consisted entirely of older repertory pieces, with the exception of "Dilly-Dally."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Earl Wrightson, songs..	"Women of America"..	Bob Rhodes' Orch.....	Irish Melodies .....
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk	Musical program	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	"The Keyboards"	News service .....
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	WHDH Air Express.....	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies": vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree .....
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music; Listen, Milady ..	"Right to Happiness"..	Musical Roundup Music	Cowboy Jamboree .....
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky: songs	Air Express; Lullabies..	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News service .....
4:15		Newscasts	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Jane Cowl: talk	Ray Noble's Orch. ....
4:30	Talk about child'n	News commentator	Lorenzo Jones: sk.....	Lily Pons-A. Kostelanetz	Teddy Powell's Orch. ..
4:45	"Follies with Eve-	'Hop Harrigan': drama	Young Widder Brown .	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	lyn Howe, mc; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service .....
5:15	Evelyn Winters, sk	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	"Portia Faces Life": sk.	'Christmas Window': sk	Clayte Hazelwood, music
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sk..	"Superman": sk.	Clayte Hazelwood, music
5:45	"Inside MGM": int	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell": sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service .....
6:00	News comments ..	Musical program	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music .....
6:15	L. Murray's music.	News; "Whose War" ..	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale .. ..
6:30	Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky": sketch	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory .....
6:45	News; J. Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"...	Lowell Thomas, news...	Music; "Soldier"	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show ..	Johnny Mercer's Orch..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk .....
7:15	Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show ..	News of the World	Salute; J. Morand's Or.	News service .....
7:30	Bob Hawk's T'ks	"The Lone Ranger": dr.	Dick Preston: songs ..	"Three Quarter Time".	Something for the Girls
7:45	to the Yanks'	"The Lone Ranger": dr.	Frontline Headlines	"Three Quarter Time".	Clem Morton, talk ....
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.	Clifford Prevost, news..	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service .....
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner": sk...	"Doughnut Girl"	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies .....
8:30	Frank Sinatra; T.	"Blind Date," with Ar-	Gladys Swarthout, Vgs;	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch. ..
8:45	Bankhead; News	lene Francis, m. c. ..	Howard Barlow's Or ..	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"This Is France" .....
9:00	Theater: Robert	"David Harding, Coun-	Jascha Heifetz, violinist	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15	Montgomery; La-	terspy": dramatization	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	"Screen Test Time"	Classical Album .....
9:30	raine Day; "Un-	Louis Prima's Orch. ...	"Information Please";	"Music of Worship":	Classical Album .....
9:45	guarded Hour"	Dance Orch.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	soloists; Fred. Dvonch	Classical Album .....
10:00	Guild: Clark Ga-	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine; Rein-	Henry Gladstone, news	News service .....
10:15	ble: China Seas ..	Ted Malone, talk	hold Schmidt; Orch. ..	Paul Schubert, news ...	Raymond Scott's Orch..
10:30	Johnny Morgan	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz; Jim-	"The Three S Theater":	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
10:45	Show: songs; or..	M. Piastro, cond.	my McClain, m. c.	music; stories; drama	Will Bradley's Orch. ..
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports: News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Larry Clinton's Orch...
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Glen Gray's Orch. ....
11:30	CBS Bond Show...	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch. ..	Day's End: music .....
11:45	CBS Bond Show...	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch. ..	Day's End: music .....

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Dress Parade ...	Music; Weather; Music.	.....
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Musical pgm; Weather.	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Air Express Music	News commentators	"Happy Hank": songs ..	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather ..	"Ranger Joe's Ranch"..	'About a Soldier': Music	ship Service .....
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	World News Roundup..	News service	Newsreel of the Air ..
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands..	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News..	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore: Music	Music of Many Lands..	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Music: News	Tic Toc Tunes; News....	"The Music Box"	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	"The Breakfast Club"..	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"..	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	Gateway to Music	"The Breakfast Club"..	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time: music ....
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"..	Chet Gaylord program	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; News ....
10:00	Valiant Lady	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton": sketch.	News; 'Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch .....
10:15	"Light of World":	Drama; Variety show ..	Robert St. John, news.	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Organ recital .....
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program ..	Studio speaker	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason .....
11:00	"Amanda": sketch..	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program .....
11:15	Second Husband ..	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Rosemary": sketch ...	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody, with
11:30	Bright Horizons ..	News commentator	"Star Playhouse": sk...	Wally Townsend, piano	John Kiley, organ ....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Organ	News service .....
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News: Marvin Behrens.	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Dude Ranch .....
12:15	"Big Sister": sk...	ring Cliff Arquette ..	"Middav Melodies"	News service	Dude Ranch; News ....
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk ...	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music ....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk ...	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music ....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk..	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	'Terry's House Party"	News service .....
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Paula Stone; Phil Brito	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	"The Goldbergs" ..	Fishermen's program ..	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	guerite Porter; News.
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": drama	Cedric Foster, news	American Legion Aux...
2:15	"Two on a Clue"..	Mystery Chef's Food talk	"Today's Children": dr.	'Yankee Kitchen"	Earl Hines' Orch. ....
2:30	Serial drama	State Education Dept..	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Spike Jones' Orch.....
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk.	Newscast	Hymn recital	"Real Stories": drama.	Kick Conga .....
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Earl Wrightson, songs..	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra.	Irish melodies .....
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Talk; Musical program.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert orchestra	News service .....
3:30	News; Snapshots..	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Smoothies Vocal Trio"	Cowboy Jamboree .....
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music; "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree .....
4:00	Chas. Pelley's Mel-	Air Express; "Lullaby".	Backstage Wife: sketch.	"Background for News"	News service .....
4:15	ody in Sky: Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Jane Cowl, talk	Hal McIntyre's Orch. ..
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies..	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	Something for the Girls	Artie Shaw's Orch. ....
4:45	"Follies": Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service .....
5:15	"Evelyn Winters".	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	"Portia Faces Life" ...	'Treasury Salute"	Clate Hazelwood, music
5:30	Notes for Victory..	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch ...	Clate Hazelwood, music
5:45	'Inside MGM': int.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell" ..	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service .....
6:00	"Page One": news.	Waltz Time: music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports! Music .....
6:15	E. C. Hill, news ..	News; "Whose War?" ..	"Americana"; music ..	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Band; "Facts"	'Jerry and Sky': sketch	"Serenader": songs ...	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory .....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents" ..	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Fam's Composer's Music	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Richard Salinger, news
7:15	Popular music	WAVE Parade: W Lang	News of the World	Louis Armstrong's Or...	News service .....
7:30	American Melody	Musical program	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Something for the Girls
7:45	Hour; soloists	Musical program	Boys"; D. Haymes, mc	Frances Greer, soprano	Tax program .....
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Clifford Prevost, news..	Ginny Simms; Edgar	Frank Singiser, news ..	News service .....
8:15	'Big Town': drama	'Lum & Abner': sketch	'Cookie' Fairchild's Or	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies ....
8:30	G. Fitzgerald in	The Alan Young Show ..	"The Roy Rogers Show":	Tommy Carr's Orch. ...	Concert Melodies ....
8:45	'Mayerling': New	The Alan Young Show ..	"A Date With Judy": sk	Western musical series	The Music Hour .....
9:00	George Burns and	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news..	The Music Hour .....
9:15	Gracie Allen Show	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	"Screen Test Time"	The Music Hour .....
9:30	'My Best': drama;	Harry James' Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	The Music Hour .....
9:45	"Princess O'Hara" ..	Dance Orch.; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"Should We Freeze the	The Music Hour; News
10:00	Service to the	Raymond Gram Swing ..	"The Bob Hope Show".	Social Security Tax?"	Bruins-Montreal Cana-
10:15	Front": drama	Andy Russell Show	"The Bob Hope Show".	Heisman Trophy Award	diens hockey game ..
10:30	Sen. Rob F Wagner	'Let Yourself Go': Mil-	Hildegarde; Joseph Sci-	Musical Roundup	Hockey game .....
10:45	"Behind Scenes" ..	ton Berle, mc.; guests	geti; E Maxwell; Ratoff	Music: Weather	Chick Webb's Orch. ..
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy, news	Radio Newsreel	Jazz Album .....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	News service	Jazz Album .....
11:30	"Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's Time	Words at War: 'Prison-	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End: music .....
11:45	tographer": drama	Musical Moments; News	ers of Japan"; drama	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End: News .....

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Sing Out, Sweet Land!," a cavalcade of American song from New England Colonial days to the present. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Alfred Drake and Burl Ives. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Errand for Bernice," by Jacques Deval. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Dear Ruth," by Norman Krasna. Directed by Moss Hart. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Dance

Boston Opera House—Katherine Dunham in "Tropical Revue." 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Arsenic and Old Lace." Cary Grant, Priscilla Lane. 2:50, 6:05, 9:10. "They Met on Skis." Wissia Dina, Henri Presles. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Laura." Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews. 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Sergeant Mike." Larry Parks, Jeanne Bates. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"None But the Lonely Heart." Cary Grant, Ethel Barrymore, Barry Fitzgerald. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30. "Girl Rush." Frances Langford. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:20.

Kenmore — "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. 2:47, 6:04, 9:21. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis. 1:23, 4:40, 7:57.

Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Majestic—"Wilson." Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Frenchman's Creek," Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:40, 8:10. "March of Time—Uncle Sam Mariner." 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 8:55.

Modern — "Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8. "Bride by Mistake." Lariane Day, Alan Marshall. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Parkington," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:07, 11:37 a. m., 2:14, 4:42, 7:19, 9:56.

Paramount—"Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Sergeant Mike," Larry Parks, Jeanne Bates. 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"The Woman in the Window," Edward G. Robinson, Joan Bennett. 9:15, 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:55, 7:30, 10:05. Stage Show: 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:35, 9:10.

Scollay—"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "The Hairy Ape." William Bendix, Susan Hayward. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Uncle Sam, Mariner." "I Won't Play." "Future Champions." "Leon Errol." cartoons and latest news reels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

State—"Mrs. Parkington," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:55.

Telepix — "March of Time—Uncle Sam, Mariner." "Nostradamus." "Sonny Dunham." "Film Memories." "Future Champions." "A Novelette." "Little Lulu." "Digest of World News," color cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Bride by Mistake." Alan Marshall, Laraine Day. 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "The Climax." Boris Karloff, Susanna Foster. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." Gail Russell, Dianna Lynn. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Hairy Ape." William Bendix, Susan Hayward. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Till We Meet Again." "Bride by Mistake." 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "The Big Noise."

Regent: "In Society." "Jungle Woman."

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Climax." "Babes on Swing Street." 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "The Climax." "Babes on Swing Street."

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Step Lively." "Roger Touhy, Gangster." 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE —Brookline Village: "The Climax." "Babes on Swing Street."

Coolidge Corner: "Flight Command." "Seven Sweethearts."

Cleveland Circle: "An American Romance." "The Great Moment." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "American Romance." "Oh, What a Night."

Harvard: "Casanova Brown." "

Lower Boston Fish Landings Accredited to Price Control

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Price control which ended unrestricted competitive bidding for fish at the Boston Fish Pier and which started a series of controversial issues in the industry, is responsible for the sharp decrease in the landings of fresh fish at this port, it was charged today by spokesmen for the industry.

Receipts of fresh fish are well below those at Gloucester and Boston has lost the leadership it held for decades as well as its prestige as the largest fresh fish port in the country. The trend became noticeable in 1943 and total receipts at Boston in that year were 143,450,493 pounds against 170,098,754 pounds at Gloucester. This contrasted sharply with the 1942 figures when Boston landings totaled 195,699,578 pounds compared with 157,740,961 pounds at Gloucester. The figures are Government statistics.

During 1944 the same trend continued and spokesmen at the Fish Pier say it is due to the fact that fishermen prefer to land their fish as near to their homes as possible as long as Federal ceiling prices prevent them from getting more money by going to any specific port. Fishermen are paid on a "share" basis so their earnings depend on the price the fish brings This was verified by the annual review of the landings and prices of fishery products at the Boston Fish Pier, covering 1943, and just made public by the Division of Commercial Fisheries of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Detailed Review

The review, compiled by B. E. Lindgren, is a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the fisheries at the Boston Fish Pier in a 21-page mimeographed pamphlet. It states in part: "Formerly, many vessels were attracted by the open auction bidding method at Boston because it afforded speculative possibilities of getting more for the fish. Under ceilings, however, this inducement was eliminated since the same prices could be obtained in other ports nearer to where the fishermen lived. In addition, it was not necessary at other ports to pay any extra charges such as wharfage, weighing or selling fees."

No mention was made in the review to the reaction of the fishermen themselves to price control but spokesmen for the industry pointed out today that when ceilings were first proposed, the fishermen went on strike in protest of what they termed "steps to cut their income." Only a few days ago when trucks were tied up by a strike of the drivers, and when fresh fish could not be moved in a normal way, it became necessary to sell large quantities of cod for freezing instead of marketing it in the usual fresh condition. This meant a cut of two cents a pound to the fishermen below the ceiling levels. And the fishermen at a mass meeting voted to curtail production of cod to keep prices at the ceilings.

The report showed that total receipts dropped by more than 52,000,000 pounds in 1943 from 1942 figures, and were better than 160,000,000 less than the landings in 1941. In the past, as much as 300,000,000 pounds have been landed at Boston.

Fishermen were paid the highest average price over a year's period of any time in history of the industry, the average for 1943 being 8.82 cents a pound which compared with 6.45 cents in 1942; 3.85 in 1941 and 2.79 in 1939. There were 2,791 trips landed at the Boston Fish Pier in 1943 against a five-year average of 5,491 per year.

Greater Demand

In 1943, the report said, demand was greater than supply due to meat rationing which prompted more buying of unrationed fresh fish and a large amount of fish being bought by the armed forces. With the increased demand prices continued to rise so rapidly that consumers complained and in April of 1943 price ceilings were placed on most of the frozen fish items and later, in July the chief New England species when sold fresh, were placed under price ceilings at both the fishermen's and the wholesaler's level.

Many fishermen and shore workers left the fisheries and joined the armed forces or transferred to plants making war materials, the report stated. The Draft took its share as well, all of which combined to cut down production until fishermen and other key men were finally classed as being in an essential industry which greatly eased this threat.

Teen-age youths and women have been pressed into service by the need for help. These recruits, stated the report, worked in the filleting, wrapping, packing, storing and shipping departments. Shortage of help and time lost in labor disputes caused both a slowing down of work and retarded production, the report said.

In many respects and despite diminished landings, 1943 was a record breaking year, the report said. "Vessel fares and crew shares reached unprecedented peaks. Earnings of shore workers rose to high levels. In an effort to keep pace with wartime needs and demands for food, concentration and co-ordination of all available manpower and equipment was required to overcome the many critical problems."

Airman-Artist Wins Prize

Bay Stater in Eighth Air Force Gets Extra 'Leave'

Corporal James A. Camlin of Melrose, photo technician with 55th Fighter Group, is holding his picture of a stone bridge spanning a small stream which placed third in a field of 27 entries and won a four-day trip to Scotland for the artist. Corporal Camlin studied at the School of Practical Arts in Boston after graduating from Hopkinton High School. Shown with the corporal at the Eighth Air Force Fighter Base in England are, left to right, Lieut. Col. Joseph J. Huddleston of Winamac, Ind., ground executive, and Col. George T. Crowell of Chicago, base commander.

Sugar Piles Big Enough To Meet Rations

"Just stay as sweet as you are."

That, in essence, well might be the advice to New England housewives who—when they hear from one source or another that "a serious sugar shortage is feared"—rush out to the corner grocery to use up their available sugar ration coupons.

Fact is, there's plenty of sugar on hand in New England to meet current ration demands. No increases in sugar rations are expected. But, the present level can be maintained, and no one will be stuck with unredeemable coupons, unless their local grocer has been cleaned out of sugar through "panic" buying.

Sugar refinery officials in this area said today that there is a comfortable supply of raw sugar on hand to continue operations. A limited supply of labor makes it impossible to build up any considerable backlog of packaged sugar, but current demands can be met, they added.

There are also 1,500,000,000 pounds of raw sugar on hand in the Cuban producing areas. And, while Government agencies point out that there is an inadequate assignment of ships to bring this raw product to the United States, the sugar refiners look upon this emergency as a long-range situation, and something which Government officials will handle in due course.

The immediate situation in New England is one in which there is little fluctuation one way or another—with a steady supply in sufficient quantities to meet all ration requirements of the civilian trade.

Bay State War Bond Sales Rise To Nearly 60 Per Cent of Quota

Total sales in Massachusetts of Sixth War Loan bonds amounted to $417,800,000 as of Saturday night, an announcement from the War Finance Committee of the State disclosed today. This is 59.1 per cent of the State's quota of $706,000,000. Purchases by individual investors amounted to $61,500,000 or 35.5 per cent of the quota.

As the Royal Typewriter Company was buying $82,500 in War Bonds in the Boston Sixth War Loan drive, girls at Wellesley College were holding all sorts of auction sales to swell their total sales of bonds, auctioning such treasures as hand-knit sweaters and socks, late permissions for Freshmen, breakfast in bed, and exemption from "bell duty."

Blind dates also went on the block. The amount of money bid for each item is being pledged to war bonds.

The Town of Wellesley is interested in the college auctions also, for when the totals are added up, those from town and college will be combined.

Lieut. Robert Chase of Wellesley offered to drop a bomb on Germany which would bear the name of the Wellesley student who sells the greatest proportional number of bonds in her dormitory.

War Films Spur Buying

The War Activities Committee of the college has held entertainments for the students, at which servicemen have spoken and documentary films have been shown, in the effort to stimulate more and more buying of bonds.

The Airborne Attack Show at Logan Airport next Wednesday and Thursday will be given twice on each day, at 1:30 and 3:30 p. m. Seventy men of the airborne troops, some of them veterans of overseas fronts, comprise the "cast."

For the first time, civilians in Boston will have the opportunity to see close at hand the full fighting equipment of the airborne troops, from planes and gliders, down to parachutes and smoke pots. The troop Carrier Command, airborne Command, and Air Surgeon's Office are co-operating in putting on the show.

Drive Enters Second Half

Today, the Greater Boston Sixth War Loan campaign swings into its second half, and the veterans who make up the War Finance Committee's Bond Combat teams will keep 11 engagements today at rallies in industrial plants. It is their heaviest schedule since the drive opened.

There will be rallies at: the Hotel Bradford; Waltham Screw Company; R. H. White Co.; Peter Forg Company of Somerville; Colonial Beacon Oil Corporation of Everett; Jordan Marsh Company; Reece Buttonhole Machinery Company; Beaconware Clothing Company; Star Brush Manufacturing Company; S. S. Pierce Company, and Leopold Morse Company.

Officials look for a capacity audience at Boston Arena tonight when the "Gay Nineties Ice Carnival" is presented. Tickets are available only to bond buyers in the city's residential districts.

"Anchors Aweigh," the touring Sixth War Loan all-services show, will play at Medford Saturday night. It is in Springfield tonight, Greenfield tomorrow, and at Keene, Manchester, and Nashua, New Hampshire on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday respectively.

Sardine Ceiling Is Cut

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP) — Processors' ceiling prices for Maine sardines will be cut 12½ cents a case Dec. 9, the OPA announced today. The cut was ordered because keys used as can openers no longer are provided with this product, due to wartime metal restrictions.

Faneuil Hall Meeting To Decide Prizes

The 12 prize-winning contributions to the Boston contest for the best over-all plans for linking Greater Boston communities into a federation of integrated services will be announced at a Faneuil Hall meeting next Wednesday night at which Governor-elect Maurice J. Tobin will speak.

Prizes to be awarded will aggregate $8,000 in cash, including a top prize of $5,000, second prize of $2,000, a special third prize of $100, and nine lesser prizes of $100 each. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, will open the meeting, and William Roger Greeley, Past President of the Boston Society of Architects will preside.

Aim to "Salvage" Boston

Much interest is apparent in what Mayor Tobin will have to say concerning militant action intended to salvage the City of Boston and the metropolitan region from growing obsolescence and decay. As Governor, Mr. Tobin is expected to take an active part in focusing attention upon the need for co-ordinated action in the affairs of the metropolitan district.

Judges of the contest, selected for their intimate knowledge of the problems of metropolitan Boston, are Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy; Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of the American City; William R. Greeley; Joseph Hudnut, Harvard University; President Marsh, Boston University, Lewis Mumford, author of the "Culture of Cities," Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The committee announcing the coming meeting is made up of John S. Perkins, of Boston University, H. D. Chandler, Boston Society of Architects, Arthur S. Harris, Boston Chamber of Commerce, W. R. McCornack, former dean of the School of Architecture, M. I. T., and Prof Don B. Leiffer of the School of Liberal Arts, Boston University, Dean Howard N. LeSourd of Boston University, and Eleanor Collier, director of publicity for Boston University.

About 100 Contestants

Nearly 100 contestants filed manuscripts with the contest before the June deadline. The composite picture of the metropolitan district is one of serious deterioration, the result of growing problems of traffic congestion, taxation, property assessments, sub-standard housing, and the flight of industry and population out of the central core upon which surrounding communities are more or less dependent for their own prosperity.

The hope is expressed in contest circles that out of the 90 plans will emerge a master program for the development of a region of 66 Greater Boston communities with special emphasis upon the organization of a Metropolitan District Authority, improvement of rapid transit, relief of traffic congestion, radical revisions in tax policies and the relief of overburdened realty taxpayers. The contest is expected to produce a host of new ideas for co-ordinating transportation facilities, as well as re-emphasizing a lot of old ideas that the region has sidestepped in the past.

Seed Plan for Vets' Hospitals Extended to Vegetable Type

Women's Activities

The success of the plan inaugurated last year of sending flower seeds to veterans' hospitals both in this country and in the foreign theaters of the war has encouraged Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, State Regent of the Massachusetts D. A. R., who started it, to extend it this year to the sending of vegetable seeds as well.

Large quantities of flower seeds, gathered by D. A. R. members from their own gardens, have been collected by Mrs. McQuesten, packaged and sent to veterans' hospitals in the tropics. Members of the medical staffs in hours off duty, convalescent and men who were able to work have planted the seeds, tended the gardens and derived pleasure and satisfaction from flowers "from home."

Several plantings a year can be made in the tropics, Mrs. McQuesten points out, but seeds must be sent for spring planting of course, to hospitals in the United States. During the winter months, shrubs for landscaping the grounds, and potted plants and cut flowers for the wards are being provided to near-by hospitals by members of the Massachusetts D. A. R. The project is being carried on by Mrs. McQuesten with the assistance of Mrs. Edwin W. Savage, of Sterling, State Chairman of Conservation, and the chapter conservation chairmen.

Bryn Mawr Club

A tour of the new $1,000,000 Houghton Library for Rare Books at Harvard University is scheduled for the first meeting of this season of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston on Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. The library, which contains original manuscripts and books equaled in rarity in this country only by those at National Archives in Washington, received the Parker Medal for the Best Example of Architecture in New England for 1942. The Library's Keats room contains one of the greatest collections in the world.

Federation Institute

The Rev. William R. Leslie, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Church, Brookline, will address the December Club Institute-Forum of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held Thursday, Dec. 7 at the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston.

Members of the music committee under Mrs. Ernest A. Hale, chairman, will sing Christmas music. A talk on "Christmas in the Clubs" will be given by Mrs. Victor E. Vaughan, President of the Newton Center Woman's Club, and Mrs. Edwin Troland, President of the Federation, will give her Christmas message. Mrs. Herbert F. French, immediate Past President of the Federation, will talk on "The American Home." Mrs. Robert M. Hill will preside at the session.

Tomorrow's Programs

Radcliffe Club of Boston—Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp, relief and refugee worker, will speak on "Post-war Reconstruction—UNRRA" at Friends Meeting House, 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge.

Woman's Auxiliary to Canadian Club—Senator Richard S. Bowers, speaker, following social hour, 1:30, and business meeting, 2 p. m., Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street.

Canton Community Club—International Relations program, 2 p. m., at Episcopal Parish Hall. Articles received from servicemen in foreign countries to be on display.

Women's Auxiliary to Railway Mail Association—Meets at Hotel Bellevue, 1:30 p. m.

Manuscript Club—Meets 3 p. m. in the Puritan Room of the Copley Square Hotel. Study groups meet at 2 o'clock.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Mary Barr Snyder, pianist, will play, and Alice Dixon Bond, book editor of the Boston Herald, will present a book review.

Philergians of Braintree—Meet at Cochato Hall, 2 p. m. Talk by Alice Dixon Bond.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through S5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more validated until Dec. 31.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through Z5, and A2 and B2 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No other blue stamps until Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Monday, Dec. 4

Free Tickets for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB. 7968.

Dances, with orchestra, hostesses, 8 p. m., Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Stanford Street; 5 Ruggles Street.

Officers' dances. Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Newman; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.

U. S. O. dance, The Uptown Ballroom, 241 Huntington Avenue, Service men and women. Hostesses. Refreshments, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

Arts and Crafts, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, Fingerprinting, 7:30 p. m.; 5 Ruggles Street, Fingerprinting, 7-30 p. m.; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, Fingerprinting, Portrait Sketching, 8 p. m.

Leathercraft instruction, 49 Boylston Street, 7:15 p. m.

Dance instruction, 26 Temple Place, 7:45 p. m.

Instruction in jiu jitsu, 48 Boylston Street, 7:45 p. m.

Stag movies, 32 City Square, Charlestown, dancing, social 8 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street, Entertainment, Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Exhibit to Aid Russian Relief

American - Russian friendship will be the theme of an exhibition of paintings and calendars starting today, at the Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street, and continuing throughout the week. It will be the opening event in Boston of Russian War Relief's national campaign for new, warm clothing to be sent as Christmas gifts to Russian children. The Russian Christmas comes about two weeks later than ours.

The display will include Philip Evergood's 12 oil paintings showing how friendship between the United States and Russia has developed during the past 150 years. A special invitation preview will be held on December 3, from four to six. Mr. Evergood will speak, and Miss Dorothy Adlow, Boston art critic of The Christian Science Monitor, will comment on the paintings.

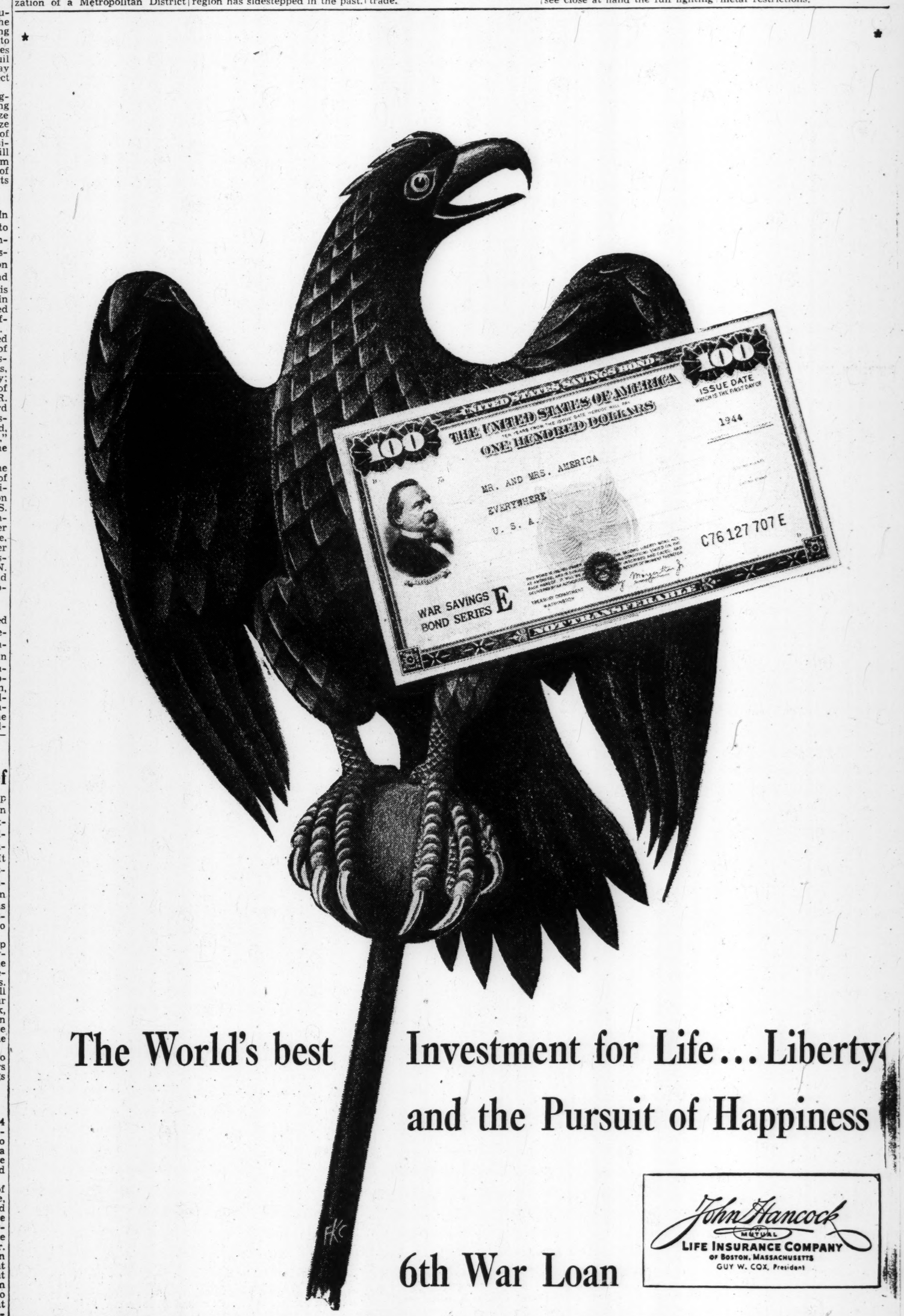
The exhibition will include also the Russian War Relief calendars for 1945, reproducing the paintings in full color.

Prof. Frederick Slocum

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 4 (AP)—Prof. Frederick Slocum, Wesleyan University astronomer, who passed away here today, was a navigation instructor for the United States Shipping Board during World War I.

Professor Slocum, Director of the Van Vleck Observatory here, came to Wesleyan in 1914 and had been Professor Emeritus since 1941, but because of the University's war accelerated program he continued to teach until October.

Professor Slocum was born in Fairhaven, Mass., and educated at Brown University where he taught mathematics and astronomy from 1895 until 1909. He returned to Brown briefly in 1918 and taught nautical science for two years, before coming back to Wesleyan.



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Patton's Army Drives Across Saar

Continued from Page 1

in that second city of the industrial Saar.

At the top of the Western Front, the British Second Army advanced 1,000 yards to the demolished Maas River bridge outside the Dutch road center of Venlo mopping up the last Germans west of that water barrier. The Tommies took part of Venlo's suburbs west of the river.

Other men of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Twenty-first Army Group encountered foot-deep floods in the Arnhem and Nijmegen area, opposite which the Canadian First Army has entered Germany within gunshot of the northern end of the Siegfried Line at Kleve.

Americans of the First and Ninth Armies fought inside Jülich and Linnich on the Roer River before Cologne and crept slowly toward the third bastion on that flooded stream, Düren.

Four towns went down before those armies Dec. 3. These were Inden, a battle ground for a week although it had but 100 ruined houses; Lucherberg, Luchem, and Brandenberg. The armies stood on the Roer for 20 miles but at no place had that river, 20 miles from Cologne at Düren, been crossed.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army infantry fought deeper into Saarlautern. Some Germans encountered beyond the Saar River in the eastern part of that city of 32,000 were members of the hastily mustered home guards, the Volkssturm.

Fortifications of the Siegfried Line are just beyond Saarlautern and the Saar River is like a moat protecting the pillboxes, tank traps and artillery emplacements.

The Germans had blown four other bridges spanning the Saar between Saarlautern and Merzig to the northwest.

Nazis Concentrate On Cologne Plain

At present, the great percentage of German armored strength in the West, and about one third of the infantry strength, is concentrated in 19 miles centering on the Cologne plain, from Linnich in the north to below Düren in the south.

The total German strength from Switzerland through Holland is estimated at around 70 divisions.

Jet-propelled reconnaissance planes raced across the front seeking some clue to Allied intentions. Dwight D. Eisenhower has not tipped his next move, but to destroy the enemy you must destroy his armed strength, and the bulk of German armed strength is just across the Roer River.

Admiral Byrd Urges Home-Front Backing

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 4

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Antarctic explorer, broke a long public silence last night to urge full production on the American home front and described the war as far from finished.

Paying tribute to the Army G. I. Joes, Admiral Byrd disclosed he had been in the European battle area making a study of how the tactical air forces support the fighting ground troops.

Air Over Tokyo:

Fourth Bomber Raid 'Most Successful'

Industrial Tokyo lay in fresh ruins and flame in the wake of the fourth bombing raid—and the most successful—by American Superfortresses based on Saipan.

A sizeable force of B-29's, striking in midafternoon Dec. 3, found the Tokyo area clearly outlined in sunlight and for an hour and a half unloaded bombs with pinpoint accuracy, despite intense ack ack and swarms of interceptors.

Results were good, said the 20th Air Force communiqué. One squadron reported 75 per cent of its bombs fell within the target area.

The prime objective was the Musashima engine factory of the extensive Nakajima aircraft plant, one of the Empire's top producers of military planes. The plant, built compactly of one-story concrete structures, was the target of the initial B-29 raid there Nov. 24 when considerable damage was inflicted.

Returning pilots from this fourth raid on Tokyo in 10 days described it as the toughest but the most successful. Antiaircraft fire was more severe and fighter interception stronger and more persistent than previously, but the bombing was carried out through cloudless skies.

The last squadrons to reach the target found large fires raging, whipped by an unusually high wind.

One Superfort was acknowledged lost.

A Japanese communiqué claimed that 14 Superforts were definitely shot down and seven more probably. It admitted six interceptors were lost, including several that assertedly made suicide crashes into the big raiders.

Tokyo Radio made its customary claim that damage was slight, but authorities ordered 12 more miles of fire breaks built in the Japanese Capital.

China:

Japanese Advance In Kweichow Province

Japanese troops have penetrated 35 miles inside Kweichow Province and were battling Chinese defenders seven miles west of Tushan, only 75 miles southeast of Kweiyang, strategic Burma Road town and Capital of Kweichow.

Fighting in the Tushan area, deepest penetration so far by enemy forces pushing along the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway, was acknowledged by the Chinese High Command.

It was thought possible that the Japanese, aiming at least for Kweiyang, would also strike for Kunming and Chungking in an attempt to offset the prospective opening of the Ledo-Burma Road from India.

He said the Americans may be forced to take extraordinary measures to have a tremendous military investment, declaring the Japanese already had neutralized partially the value of the Ledo-Burma Road by their offensive in the southeast against Chinese troops who were ultimately to be equipped with material sent in over that supply line.

It was announced Dec. 3 that there had been an increase of 400 per cent in the total tonnage of equipment carried over the hump during October by the Air Transport Command for Burma Road engineers hastening completion of that vital supply line.

The United States Embassy in Chungking here has advised American nationals in eastern Yunnan and northern and western Kwangsi Provinces to evacuate.

Eastern Front:

Three Soviet Armies Imperil Budapest

Three Russian armies captured Miskolc and Satoraljaujhely, last big German strongholds northeast of Budapest, pushed closer to the Hungarian Capital along the west bank of the Danube, and drove to within 72 miles of the Austrian frontier.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army stormed the great rail center of Miskolc, 85 miles northeast of Budapest, and elements of his troops together with Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army captured Satoraljaujhely, on the Slovak frontier 45 miles northeast of Miskolc.

Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army, in a five-mile advance, captured Dunafoldvar, on the Danube 43 miles south of Budapest, in the drive to take the Hungarian Capital from the rear.

In the push toward the Austrian frontier, Marshal Tolbukhin's troops seized the important rail junction of Tamasi, only 21 miles below Lake Balaton, guardian of the strategic approaches to Austria.

In capturing Tamasi, the Red Army scored an advance of more than 11 miles from previously won positions.

Marshal Tolbukhin's successes won him a steadily expanding front below Lake Balaton, and the capture of Kaposmero and other points far to the northeast gave the Russians a 36-mile hold on the Budapest-Zagreb-Trieste railway connecting the German defenders in Budapest with those in Yugoslavia and northern Italy.

Philippines:

Large-scale aerial warfare continues to predominate in the battle for the Philippines as persistent tropical rains hold ground fighting on Leyte Island's battlefields to a stalemate.

A communiqué reported widespread aerial strikes against Japanese airdromes and shipping. The Japanese struck back. Nippon airmen raided American positions on Carigara Bay, North Leyte, and also hit Morotai Island, some 300 miles south of the Philippines.

Air Over Europe:

1,000 Allied Planes Hit Western Front

Uncertain weather and diminishing hours of daylight curtailed heavy bomber operations from Britain over the week end but 1,000 fighter-bombers based in Belgium and France continued the Allied air offensive Dec. 3 against the left wing of the Western Front.

Brief morning sunshine brought out almost 100 German jet fighters but they withdrew before cannon-firing RAF Tempests.

Italy:

Americans Smash Nazi Counterattack

American Fifth Army troops in Italy smashed new enemy counterattacks south of Bologna while the Eighth Army remained locked in heavy fighting between the Montone and Lamone Rivers northeast of the Bologna-Rimini highway town of Faenza.

Simultaneously, Allied headquarters announced that Italian Fascist troops which the Germans began putting into the line a month ago have been deserting to Allied lines at a rate of 30 to more than 100 daily.

The Nazis took advantage of fog and rain and attacked American positions at Monte Belmonte and Bombina, in the central sector of the front. They suffered heavy losses when the attacks were repulsed.

Submarines:

U. S. Craft Sink 20 Japanese Ships

American submarines have bagged 20 more Japanese ships, including a light cruiser and a destroyer.

The announcement by the Navy brought the overall total of Japanese ships sunk by United States undersea hunters to 874. Of that number, 82 are warships. In addition 37, including 11 combatant ships, are listed as probably sunk.

Manpower:

6,000,000 in Army, Allies Estimate

The Germans probably have about 6,000,000 troops to wage the great Battle of Germany, including about 1,250,000 really fit men between the ages of 19 and 46, according to the best available information at 21st Army Group Headquarters.

Under the leadership of three commanders, Field Marshal Walther Model, Col. Gen. Kurt Student, and Gen. Hermann Balck, with Field Marshal Gerd von Runstedt as supreme commander in the West, there are more German divisions massed on the Allied front in Western Europe than on D-Day. But they are far inferior in quality.

Field Marshal Model is commander of the northern group of German armies in the West. General Balck is in command of the southern group, and General Student is a parachute expert apparently in command of German parachute troops.

On June 6, there were approximately 65 German divisions on the Western Front, compared with about 70 today. But when Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces stormed the beaches of Normandy a German division had an average strength of 17,000 men, according to information here. Today many Nazi divisions average less than 11,000 men, it is estimated.

Hammered for nearly six months by Allied armies in the West, the enemy has been manufacturing divisions continuously but losing far more than he is making. In recent operations the Germans have been losing about six divisions a week.

On all fronts Hitler has about 300 divisions. Information here divides them as follows:

Western Front, 70; Eastern Front, 130-140; Italy, about 30; Balkans, about 20; Scandinavia, about 20; inside Germany, about 20.

As the Germans pull back into the Reich itself, thereby shortening lines of communication, Hitler may reinforce his Western Front by the year end and at the same time feed other reinforcements into the East.

Allied Losses

Continued from Page 1

divisions have been destroyed and two others so badly depleted as to necessitate withdrawal from the line.

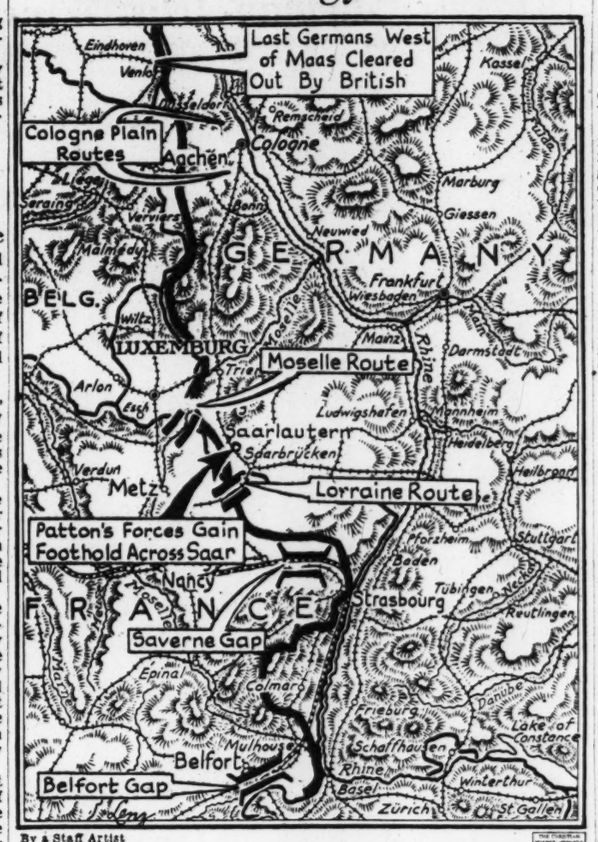
German Attrition

Before the current offensive it was estimated that Germany's daily attrition was 4,000 soldiers and that has been considerably stepped up now.

Prisoners of war taken in the current offensive by the Twelfth Army group alone are nearing the 50,000 mark, yesterday's totals being 7,200 by the First Army; 26,490, Third Army; 6,098, Ninth Army.

It would be folly to inform the Wehrmacht High Command after each engagement the exact damage it inflicted on the attackers. But correspondents want to be sure they are adequately telling both sides of the story.

Allied Strategy in West



By a Staff Artist

Allies Gain Along Saar and Maas

Main gains reported along the Western Front have taken place toward the Saar and, in the north, around the Maas River. Main routes from France into Germany are indicated by boxes.

114,700 Tons of Bombs Hit Reich in Month

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 4

Allied warplanes dropped more than 114,700 tons of bombs on the Reich during November, it is disclosed.

American bombers based in Britain accounted for 37,880 tons of this total. Bombers of the 15th Air Force stationed in Italy loosed 17,820 tons.

Britain-based bombers of the RAF accounted for 59,000 tons.

Main targets were Germany's sources of fuel and at military rail centers.

A total of more than 794 enemy planes were destroyed—636 by Britain-based American planes.

American air losses for the month included 303 heavy bombers and 167 fighters, while the RAF lost 155 heavy bombers and 127 lighter aircraft.

Disputes Settled At Two War Plants

DETROIT, Dec. 4 (AP)—Settlement of disputes at two major war plants paved the way for return of 7,200 workers to their jobs today.

Production resumed in the Mack and Milwaukee plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, whose 5,900 employees voted in a mass meeting Sunday to submit seniority grievances to a War Labor Board arbitrator, and in the aircraft section of the Chrysler Corporation's main Dodge plant, where 1,300 had been out, also because of a dispute over seniority.

The Graham-Paige Motors Corporation's plant remained idle, but 3,800 striking employees had agreed to return tomorrow when a disciplinary suspension affecting 23 welders is lifted. The welders were laid off in connection with a previous strike.

All three strikes began last midweek.

Ship Financed by Atlanta Placed in Commission

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4 (AP)—The light cruiser Atlanta, successor to the "Mighty A" of Guadalcanal fame, was commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard yesterday. Its commander is Capt. Bayard H. Colyear, U. S. N., of San Francisco.

The 10,000-ton war craft, built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, was launched at Camden, N. J., Feb. 6, only 13 months after the keel was laid. Construction of the ship was financed by the citizens of Atlanta, Ga., who purchased $63,397,879 in war bonds earmarked for the building of another cruiser to carry the city's name.

Members of French Gestapo Tried in 'Collaborators Court'

Continued from Page 1

exist when he was working for the Gestapo.

The trials of 10 other men will follow. All are accused of being members of the notorious organization known as "La Bande de la Rue Lauriston" which ran the French Gestapo. Only four of the headquarters staff are believed to have escaped to Germany.

Interest in Trial

This phase of the treason trial is expected to be more extraordinary than any others in a long list to follow and the revelations may be gruesome as well as sensational. The French version of the Gestapo drew to itself renegade journalists, politicians, actors, professional men, as well as characters of the Paris underworld.

The entire 12 face capital charges of intelligence with an enemy power and are alleged to have received orders direct from Herr Himmler. As with previous trials of collaborators, each prisoner has his own counsel and will be judged by a court consisting of four jurymen who sit beside presiding Judge Auguste Ledoux.

When M. Bony and M. Lafont were arrested two months ago, the prosecution predicted it would take six months to mass all the evidence against them but a special magistrates court completed the dossier last week. The history of these two is declared to be stranger than fiction.

Lafont In Jail

M. Lafont, who had followed various professions, was in jail when the Germans occupied Paris in 1940. He promptly volunteered to serve the Gestapo, was accepted by Colonel Knocken, Gestapo commander for the Paris area and within a few months was his confidential assistant. He took out German naturalization papers and was promoted to captain.

He allegedly organized a French Gestapo, recruiting his initial staff largely from the French underworld. He is charged with organizing a shock brigade of North African Moors to hunt Maquisards and to suppress strikes he opened a branch at Algiers and became, under the Germans, one of the most powerful men in Paris. His anticipated defense is that he is a German citizen and therefore has not committed treason.

Dons RAF Uniform

M. Bony began his career as a member of the Sureté Nationale, French Scotland Yard, and earned quick promotion for clever detection work. In 1934 he became chief inspector and in the Stavisky case earned fame for the discovery of the vital checkbook documents signed by M. Stavisky. But a few weeks later was convicted of bribery and corruption and was discharged.

In 1941 he reappeared allegedly as M. Lafont's right-hand man and lieutenant in the SS. He is accused of donning a RAF uniform and appealing to French patriots for shelter as a downed flier and then arresting those befriending him.

The BBC radiocast warnings of this character. It is declared that scores of his victims were executed. He earned the title of the most feared man in France.

Among the others accused are alleged murderers, trigger-men, bodyguards, and betrayers.

This is one of a series of collaborationist trials which are expected to receive the careful and grim attention of the French people.

Claude Imprisoned

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuter)—Georges Claude, the French natural scientist who is accused of having invented the flying bomb and of having sold his invention to the Germans, has been sent to Fresnes prison charged with "intelligence with the enemy." He is described as a supporter of total collaboration with Nazi Germany.

British Press Efforts Lag on the Continent

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Britain's World Press News, newspaper trade publication, said efforts of the British Ministry of Information to publicize the story of Brit-U. S. counterpart, OWI, "is gethave been unsuccessful, while its U. S. counterpart, OWI, "is getting its story across in both liberated France and Belgium with complete success."

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Turkish Missions to U. S. Seek Closer Economic Ties

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Dec. 4—Now that the end of the European war is in sight, Turkey is becoming preoccupied with economic questions. The Ankara Government is making ambitious plans to adapt Turkish trade to the coming United Nations-dominated international markets.

Two important Turkish commercial missions will soon be leaving for the United States where they would buy goods and materials against credits of $135,000,000 which have accumulated in the United States through American purchases of Turkish tobacco, dried fruits, chrome, and Turkish cotton.

Among the goods which Turkish commercial experts want to buy from the United States are plant machinery to develop the Turkish coal mines at Zonguldak.

In the Government's plans to increase the industrialization of modern Turkey it is realized here that Turkish coal mines must be modernized so that Turkey can produce enough coal for its basic industries, and these mines can produce enough coal for this purpose.

Extension of Wheat Areas

At the same time Ankara proposes to increase the wheat output of the country, and already the Government has started an important scheme by which large tracts of land will be plowed and sown with wheat.

Discussions are also taking place here to develop the Turkish fishing industry. Owing to its proximity to the Black Sea Turkey is rich in all kinds of fish, and if the industry is properly organized Turkey could supply all of the Middle East with much-needed fresh fish. Supplies go especially to Egpt, Lebanon, Syria, and Palestine where fish supplies are poor.

In order to develop this industry Turkey needs refrigerator cars and ships fitted with refrigerating cabins and undoubtedly the Turkish commercial mission will investigate the possibilities of buying these materials while visiting the States.

The present intense economic activity in Ankara has a political background apart from Turkish desire to develop its economic relations with America and Britain.

Freed From German Control

During the present war Turkey nearly courted disaster because it let its foreign trade fall mostly into the hands of Germany—at one time Germany was buying at least 60 per cent of all Turkish exports and this gave the Germans a stranglehold on Turkish economy from which they were released by British and American help and intervention.

Today the Turks are determined that such an abnormal position won't occur again, and for this reason they welcome the possibility to increase trade with the United States and Britain.

Already the fact that the Turkish Government has increased the premium on the dollar against the Turkish pound by 40 per cent has had a vitalizing effect on Turko-American trade, and there is no doubt that Turkey could become an interesting market in peacetime for Anglo-American products.

Rail System Improved

Turkey has managed to improve and extend its railway system and when peace comes the important Istanbul-Ankara - Aleppo - Haifa-Cairo railroad will be open for commercial purposes—at present it is only used for military uses. This month the important new harbor and port at Iskenderun built by the British will be opened, and this will give Turkey a new port from which it can trade with all of the Middle East.

Already Greek merchants have arrived in Izmir to buy foodstuffs for the starving Greek population, and Turkey is going to supply Greece with livestock, dried fruit, and beans.

Negotiations are also in progress with the Romanian Government under which Turkey will send 10,000 bales of cotton to Romania in return for oil and Romanian plate glass.

Ankara is also hoping to increase its trade with Egypt and Palestine where Turkish meat, fish, and fruit would find a ready market.

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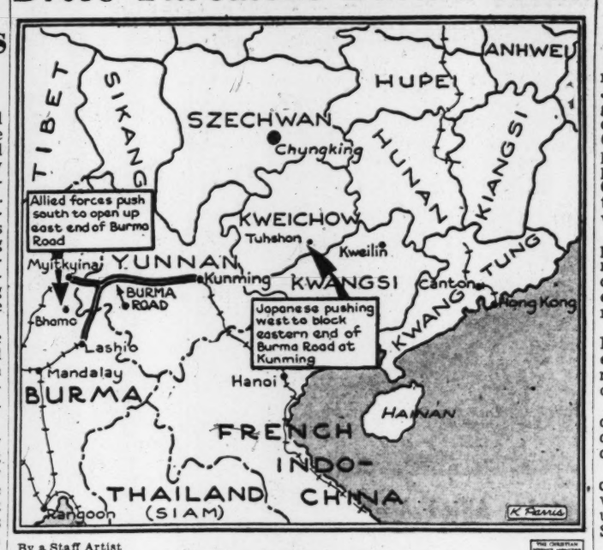

By a Staff Artist

Japan Widens Wedge in China

The dangerous advance of the Japanese in South China, threatening to close the western end of the nearly completed Ledo and Burma Road for supplies from India, indicates that desperate Allied measures must be taken if the fruit of long months of work in northern Burma is not to be lost.

Thinly Veiled Kalibapi Bait Offered to Entice Filipinos

In a series of articles, of which the following is the fourth, Amador Daguio describes conditions in the Philippines under the Japanese and tells why the enemy failed to win the Filipino people to collaboration. Prior to the war, Mr. Daguio was the editor of a small newspaper in Tacloban. The Japanese forced him to edit a newspaper under their control, but he worked secretly with the Filipino Underground during the occupation. Today he is a writer for the Office of War Information on the staff of Free Philippines.

By Amador Daguio
As Told to Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TACLOBAN, Leyte, Dec. 4—Why did the Japanese fail to conquer the Philippines? I believe I can throw still further light on that intriguing question today by telling about the sign that hangs over a store in one of Tacloban's main streets. This sign bears a single word in large print, "Kalibapi."

The sign is all that remains on Leyte of the elaborate and extensive Japanese political machinery of conquest which followed the failure of the reign-of-terror atrocities, executions, and intimidation.

Kalibapi was one of a maze of Japanese organizations and associations which were set up as bait to make Filipinos believe they had a stake in the Government.

Actually the organizations were subtle strings by which the Japanese occupation force sought to manipulate a puppet Philippine Commonwealth.

Strings Cut on Leyte

The strings have been cut here on Leyte, and they will continue to be cut throughout the Philippines as American invasion forces push forward.

Of all the Japanese-sponsored societies in the Philippines, the subtlest instrument of enslavement was Kalibapi, which stands for Kapisanan sa Paglilinkod sa Bagong Filipinas — Association for Service to the New Philippines.

The Association was conceived by the Japanese and organized and set up by Begigno Aquino, formerly a cabinet minister under President Manuel Quezon and Señor Quezon's Nationalist Party boss. As its greatest adherent and later Vice-President and Director General, Señor Aquino announced that the Kalibapi's chief function is that of bringing about reconstruction and rehabilitation.

It had a multitude of other purposes, such as development of unity among Filipinos through propaganda and activities which fostered physical, cultural, and economical adherence to a Greater East Asia prosperity sphere.

Kalibapi operated under such slogans as "hard work, faith, and self-reliance," and then, copying Nazi models, embarked upon a program of physical development through supervised exercises and athletic meets.

Thus it was something roughly equivalent to the American Grange up to a certain point.

Kalibapi also had as a principal object the job of convincing Filipinos they should study and adhere to the fundamentals of a co-prosperity sphere. And, finally, to adhere strictly to policies of Japanese forces in the Philippines in administration and attempts to establish a co-prosperity sphere.

It was here that Kalibapi activities became strictly the weapon of Japanese conquest. This was unquestionably the "made in Japan" label which Kalibapi bore.

Filipinos Enrolled

Membership in Kalibapi was open to all Filipinos over 18 and a junior Kalibapi scooped in boys and girls between 12 and 18.

Jose Vargas, formerly Señor Quezon's secretary, was ex officio President, empowered to appoint Kalibapi chiefs and section heads. But Señor Aquino was the real leader with executive supervision.

The association embraced the entire Philippines, with provincial and municipal branches under nominal leadership of provincial governors and mayors.

Provincial leaders were appointed after undergoing an intensive indoctrination course at Japanese occupation headquarters in Manila—actually a 90-day course in how to sell the Japanese Army's principal political weapon, a Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere.

Wide Scope of Power

The scope of Kalibapi is seen in the fact that no member of the Commonwealth Government, including all its branches, could hold office unless that one had a Kalibapi membership card.

It was also made unlawful to organize any association, union, or political party and propaganda board which, if not forcefully directing practically every phase of individual action, at least exercised strong pressure power. By extending membership to almost all Filipinos, it sought to foster the idea that the Japanese occupation force was acting through a puppet government with the backing of popular sentiment.

Even the election of national assemblymen was done by the Kalibapi. In short, the Kalibapi was the avenue through which the nation acted and through which the policies and orders of the Japanese Army in the Philippines were carried out.

[In his next article Mr. Daguio tells how the Kalibapi failed to achieve its purpose and how the Filipinos used their membership in it to conceal their activities as members of the Underground.]

De Gaulle-Stalin View Plans

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Paris Radio said today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, now in Moscow, is believed to be discussing with Premier Joseph Stalin, France's desire for a frontier on the Rhine after the war.

"It is safe to assume," the radiocast added, that Premier Stalin will not oppose this desire.

Plans for French participation in the military occupation of Germany also are believed on the agenda for the Moscow talks, the Paris Radio said.

Dispatches from Moscow last night said General de Gaulle had his second meeting with Premier Stalin at a long luncheon yesterday and declared the talks already had assured the basis for far-reaching French-Soviet understanding and collaboration.

French Reparations

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP) — Rene Pleven, French Minister of Finance, in an address at Limoges yesterday, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, declared that after the war the French would demand "good, hard, tangible things" from Germany in reparations.

". . . we shall go and get coal in the Saar and the Ruhr. We shall go and get railway engines and trucks where the enemy has marshalled them. And if we cannot find our own machines, we shall demand that Germany should rebuild them and return them to us," M. Pleven declared.

Threat to Shoot Nazi Hostages Ends

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—It is officially announced by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, that Gen. Jacques Leclerc issued his proclamation threatening to shoot five German civilian hostages for every French soldier killed by snipers in Strasbourg without the knowledge of his superior, Gen. Jacob Devers, Commander of the Sixth Army Group.

The proclamation has fallen into complete discard. It was to have come into effect Dec. 2. On Nov. 30, however, General Leclerc's armored division moved out of Strasbourg as it was unsuitable for holding the city. Not one hostage had been taken.

Jews Plan to Seek Indemnification

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 4 (AP)—Dr. S. Moses of Palestine announced Dec. 1 the prospective naming of an International Jewish Reconstruction Commission with "all the necessary powers to procure the rights to and payment of" indemnification to the Jewish people, Jewish bodies and individuals for losses both spiritual and physical suffered because of the war and Nazi persecution.

Dr. Moses, addressing the closing session of the War Emergency Conference of the World Jewish Congress, said he hoped that the Commission would be supported by similar national commissions and would be asked to sit in with the United Nations in dealing with problems of compensation, restitution and reparation.

It was agreed that compensation for damages to the Jews as a people should be used to rebuild Palestine as the Jewish national home. Resolutions were adopted that the claims of Jewish victims should be put by the United Nations in "the first category in any system of priorities" which may develop in dealing with damage claims.

Insurance Ownership Up

Average ownership of life insurance per family in the United States has increased 25 per cent in the past 10 years.

Fight-or-Perish Propaganda Leaves German People Cold

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 4—Germany's Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, is making the greatest propaganda effort of his career devoted to swinging the German people into line with Nazi policies — by voice, press and poster—trying to convince the Germans that if they don't continue fighting the Nazi war, they will be annihilated.

Three excerpts from the Hitler proclamation have been placed in millions of copies, where they are constantly before German eyes in even the remotest villages and roads:

1. 'Our purpose is to assure the life of the future of Germany. Our enemies' purpose is to destroy our national existence and annihilate our people."
2. "Clemenceau wanted to reduce Germany by 20,000,000. Today 40,000,000 are threatened with deportation and enslavement."
3. "The so-called war-criminal campaign is only the beginning which will end with endless columns of Germans across the Siberian Tundra."

All of this, of course, would ocur unless the Germans make a superhuman effort and obey Hitler until they drop.

As few travelers are leaving Germany, the exact picture of German morale at the moment of the big drive against the Rhine is difficult to obtain, but the impression is that Dr. Goebbels never has been less successful. The Germans are defending their frontiers but are indifferent to political slogans. Hitler's stock is sinking with every loss on the front.

Sullen resentment is growing at the constant repetition that Germany would be forever lost except for Hitler and the Nazis.

"Fight to Exist" Exploited

One publicity campaign comparing the "dagger in the back" in 1918 to the attack on Hitler on July 20 has proved so loaded with psychological dynamite that it was dropped quickly. The effort now is to exploit to the utmost the elementary struggle for existence.

With the roar of cannon audible almost the entire length of the Rhine and virtually unopposed Allied planes filling the skies, the average German no longer has time to listen to Nazi propaganda.

There is no question of morale breaking. It is overwhelmed. The audible and visible steady advance of the Allied armies into Germany is the convincing fact against which no propaganda is effective. Only in certain regions, entirely agricultural, of northern and southern Germany is the weight of the Allied offensive unfelt and there are few spots the Allied bombers haven't passed. Diminution of transport gradually is isolating whole sections.

Ration Propaganda

As the Germans received their December rations, they were accompanied by propaganda to the effect that their rations are practically the same as in the first year of the war—that in the sixth year of the war Germany is able to provide from its own soil. The effect of the propaganda is lost, however, as Germany is invaded and the advancing armies on all sides are daily diminishing German territory.

A sort of national cloisterphobia is throwing terror into the people against which propaganda is helpless and against which only battles won could be effective. Emphasizing that the German people are lost if the Nazis lose the war has only intensified the moral disintegration.

The hardest answer for the Nazis is to the question whether the war wasn't avoidable. The question is persistent as defeat stares the nation in the face.

Always ready with an answer, however, Dr. Goebbels issued through the Party's district Gauleiters the statement that Germany and the Nazis sink or swim together—that the Nazis alone saved Germany from annihilation earlier by building a strong army against Russian power, that Nazi leaders will fight to the end, and that the only hope for the people is to fight with them.

Two Sides of Opinion

Observers from within Germany whom I have been able to contact are divided in opinion:

One side believes the fanatical defense of the German armies is due to the Nazis. They point out that the armies under the Kaiser in 1918 were unable to take the punishment the German armies now are taking. Total mobilization is seen as a national effort in which it no longer is possible to differentiate between what is German and what is Nazi.

The other opinion is diametrically opposed: Germany is making its normal national defense which is sure to break down as the steady Allied advances reveal its hopelessness.

Long Struggle Seen

The first opinion would indicate a fight every foot of the way until all of Germany is occupied. The opposite opinion is that Germany is on its last legs and bound to collapse once the Allied armies cross the Rhine.

In the interior, there is growing misery—fewer, slower, and colder trains and no other transportation. This winter, for the first time, bombings have made it difficult to distribute coal, so public buildings are badly heated and most private dwellings are heatless. The bare rations are insufficient against the cold.

In contrast, many new films of historic and romantic subjects, which are the only remaining form of public entertainment, are jammed with escapers from the cold and from the facts. Thirty movies are filled every night in Berlin. The present favorite film shows poetic and romantic aspects of Schiller's life for which the public is neglecting special front newsreel showings.

American Planes Attack Russian Force by Mistake

ROME, Dec. 4 (AP)—American fighter planes swooping over Yugoslavia attacked a Russian column by mistake, headquarters of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force disclosed yesterday.

Results of this attack last Nov. 7 on an ally were not disclosed.

An official headquarters statement declared the attack was due to an error in target identification through faulty navigation, and said apologies had been sent to Moscow and to the commander of the Russian forces involved.

An official statement said:

"Mediterranean Allied Air Force headquarters report that on Nov. 7 a squadron of fighters from the United States 15th Air Force, engaged in a strafing mission in Yugoslavia, attacked by mistake a Russian column.

"The error was entirely due to a mistake in target identification through faulty navigation."

A Rome dispatch Nov. 29, reporting arrival there of W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia, said he was believed conferring with military officials on efforts to achieve closer co-operation between Soviet troops operating in the Balkans and Allied Forces based in Italy.

The dispatch, part of which was held up by censorship, said Mr. Harriman came to Rome with Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, after visiting the Western Front, and that "Eaker has faced the difficult task of trying to bomb Germans in Hungary and Yugoslavia, which are Russian zones of operation."

Novel and Efficacious —Dozers Tell on Selves

FORT SILL, Okla., Dec. 4 (AP)—A new method for catching daydreaming and sleeping soldier-students in classes here has been introduced.

The instructor walks down the classroom aisle and in a normal tone says, "Men, when I call you to attention—just keep your seats."

Then he shouts, "Attention."

The day-dreamers and sleepers spring to their feet.

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Colorful British Home Guard Ended by 'Stand-Down' Order

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and a member of the British Home Guard.

LONDON, Dec. 4—Britain's confidence in a speedy victory over Germany couldn't be better exemplified than in the ceremonies which appeared yesterday throughout the United Kingdom.

The Home Guard, Britain's civilian army, yesterday received its official "stand-down" order from King George VI and won't assemble again unless a special need arises.

In Hyde Park, London, there took place the last official parade of the Home Guard, when 7,000 representatives from all parts of Britain and northern Ireland marched past the King. The size and purpose of the organization of ceremony made it the most impressive of all yesterday's ceremonies. But equally significant were similar, final gatherings of the Home Guard units which assembled in parks and village greens from Lands End to John O'Groat's. And all of them proudly welcomed the King's message, "history will say your share in the greatest of all our struggles for freedom was a vitally important one."

Characteristic of British

These Home Guards have been a remarkable organization, both in origin and development. It was a thing all its own, a product characteristic of British genius that the Nazis couldn't understand or despised as negligible. Such a combination of military efficiency and democratic give-and-take was incomprehensible to them.

It improvized almost over night in the early summer of 1940. It was called into existence to deal with a possible enemy air-borne attack at unprotected areas of countryside in the event of any large-scale fighting such as the Germans had already introduced in Norway and the low countries.

On May 14, 1940, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden made his famous radiocast appeal for a voluntary army to defend Britain. For the evacuation of Dunkirk had revealed a grave national danger and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had urged the nation to fight the enemy wherever he appeared.

The response to Mr. Eden's appeal was remarkable and very soon appeared men known as the "Local Defense Volunteers."

At the beginning they seemed but a broken reed. They wore neither uniforms nor carried weapons for fighting possible invaders. They had to be content with an armlet over their civilian clothes and any weapons they could find.

"Mighty in Courage"

Looking back one can now say, as did the King in last night's speech, that those volunteers were "mighty in courage and determination," but lacked training and modern war weapons.

Four and a half years ago walking sticks and shotguns were used while obsolete arms from the Boer War, or Snyder rifles from the Indian mutiny were brought back to use.

Many learned to make home-made bombs and mortars. So also must it be confessed that many officers at the beginning would often say, "Don't like the looks of that weapon, is it safe to use it?"

The defence force remained voluntary until February, 1942, when conscription was introduced. During the past four and a half years first the L. D. V. S., then the Home Guard, has been changed into a defense force capable of handling antiaircraft guns and rocket batteries.

The Home Guard had grown into an unpaid army of nearly 1,800,000 able to provide local defence, well-trained in practices of local mobility, and in airfield protection.

RKO Head to Aid Red Cross

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—N. Peter Rathvon, President of RKO, Inc., will be National Chairman of Red Cross Movie Week during the 145 Red Cross War Fund Campaign in March, it was announced.

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British Official Photos

Equipment for Allied Air-Borne Division
Left: Radio set in container. Right: Folding motorcycle and container

Governing in Geilenkirchen: 3-Day Hunt for 'No. Please'

Continued from Page 1

volved when I tell you it took three days to find where the telephone exchange used to be.

Since advanced Military Government detachments share ordinary risks with other troops we have also the problem of remaining alive.

"You can figure that by the way German shells are dropping in right now—and today is the quietest day we've had in quite some time."

Art Objects Concealed

In the course of gingerly explorations by Major Chambliss and his men some centuries-old paintings, Dresden china, and wooden statuary were brought to light in the cellar of one private house. They wouldn't have been found if a shell hadn't ripped open the newly built wall behind which they had been concealed.

Such discoveries are being reported to fine-arts experts in the Allied Military Government Organization and meanwhile the finds are being protected in the best possible way.

Municipal archives left behind have been searched to augment knowledge of the town and its affairs, but safeguarding them from the weather is a problem. So is the question of considerable hardware and other stocks in shattered shops and storehouses.

The Army is too busy with its offensive to undertake haulage jobs if avoidable, and meanwhile potentially important factors in restoring community life at some time or other are in jeopardy from the weather and shelling.

Hitler Ordered Evacuation

Major Chambliss told me that it was known that Nazi plans for evacuation began as far back as Sept. 12, when Hitler ordered the withdrawal of every civilian from the area. But people were given only about five days to get out, and so could take only a small amount of personal baggage.

With danger not then immediate, many citizens disobeyed the Führer's command.

The next development was the arrival of Nazi troops en route to the front. They enforced the previous order harshly. Hence the amount of household material left behind.

Troops stripped the place of food left in lieu of any other stuff they didn't want.

All the 100 or more villages in the Geilenkirchen district have been carefully searched, said Major Chambliss, but no civilians found.

Population Problem

The Major pointed out that there must be a progressive damming up of the population running into millions further back in Germany, and the possibility has to be faced of the Nazis trying to turn people loose into occupied territory if only as a move calculated to increase the Allies' already great problems.

In this way the Germans might seek to relieve themselves of the task of looking after and absorbing, for instance, foreigners if not considered essential to keep the German war machine running.

Some Russians and Poles already have been left behind or managed to stay behind. But the majority of Germans now in the territory under occupation are either too old or too young or insufficiently fit to be useful to the Allies.

Workers Notified

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—The European service of the British Broadcasting Company today sent out another message from Allied Supreme Headquarters addressed to "workers in Germany whose countries are at war with Germany and who work in the Ruhr, the Rhenish-Westfalish industrial area and the Rhineland. The message said in part:

"During the past three days, I have given you precise instructions on what to do when the Allied Armies expel the German Army from the area where you work. Now, I am going to summarize briefly those three groups of instructions. Listen carefully to what follows:

"1. Before the Allied Armies arrive, go into hiding. Take shelter and stay quiet till the final mopping up has been completed.

"2. When the Allied Armies arrive, report to the military government officials.

"3. While you are waiting to return home, be ready, if possible, to volunteer for urgent emergency work to help the Allied Armies.

"4. On no account try to make your way home along the Allied lines of communications."

Jeeps and Cannon Dropped to Allied Troops by 'Chute

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Jeeps and six-pound cannon were dropped to British air-borne troops in parachutes soon after D-day landings in France, it has now been disclosed.

The jeeps and guns were in action against the Germans less than two hours after they left England in Halifax bombers.

Special crates devised by British engineers, complete with shock absorbers, prevented damage to the cargo on landing, though they hit the ground at 16 miles an hour.

Four 'chutes of 60-foot diameter, or 12 of 32-foot diameter, were hooked to the gun or jeep. Each load weighed almost two tons, counting the container. Another attachment kept the crate horizontal during the descent.

Special crates also have been designed for radios, motorbikes and other equipment.

Automatic release gear made the parachutes fall clear of the load and prevented damage by dragging in case of a heavy wind.

Civil Crises Rock Greece, Italy, Poland, and Albania

Continued from Page 1

future with fists and guns than with calm discussion.

The riot started at a meeting at which Enzo Selvaggi, Secretary General of the Italian Democratic Party, urged continuation of the Monarchy. When his listeners left the hall, they were attacked by several thousand republican sympathizers and some were severely beaten.

A feature of the clash was the continued shouting of "Pescara! Pescara!" by the republicans. This refers to the city to which King Victor Emmanuel fled from Rome during the troubles which followed German occupation of the country last year. It was used by the republicans as an allegation of cowardice on the part of the House of Savoy.

'Spot Changing' Charged

The feeling of the republicans was perhaps best expressed by an observer who said of the opposition, "Yesterday they were Fascists, today they are monarchists." This charge is not entirely without justification since their are monarchists who have frankly stated that what Italy needs is "more discipline"—an expression here almost synonymous with dictatorship.

The situation in Athens is regarded as only the forerunner of graver difficulties to come. It is reported that the E. A. M. group threatens to stand and fight against the Government of Premier George Papandreou rather than give up its arms as ordered.

Furthermore, since London and the British forces in Greece are supporting the Government's stand, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the E. A. M. may eventually find itself in open conflict with the British, though there is every reason to believe that E. A. M. leaders recognize this would be suicidal.

Two major considerations are said to be behind the E. A. M. unwillingness to disarm. The first is concern over continued existence of a secret organization which is composed of bitterly conservative right-wing army officers and monarchists. This organization has been trading shots with E. A. M. members and has kept E. A. M. leaders in dread of assassination.

The second consideration is thought to be the fact that there has been some recent defection from E. A. M. ranks on the part of persons who joined E. A. M. when it was the leading anti-German force within Greece but who no longer agree with its strongly left-wing political tendencies. This latter fact makes E. A. M. leaders unwilling to do anything further to weaken their position.

Strike Grips Athens

ATHENS, Dec. 4 (AP)—The general strike, ordered by the E. A. M. in the wake of yesterday's fatal outbursts, had the Greek Capital in a tense grip today.

Numerous incidents developed into night-long shooting last night. The E. L. A. S., the armed formations of the E. A. M., seized two government police barracks at Piraeus, the Port of Athens.

The streets of Piraeus were filled with striking dock workers armed with staves, knives, sticks, and a few firearms. They were parading and shouting slogans.

Apparently unorganized formations had taken up positions in air-raid trenches with machine guns and had posted themselves in other points of vantage.

A semiprivate war between the E. L. A. S. and royalist bands raged in the Thesseum district of the Capital.

E. L. A. S. besiegers worked their way over the top of Philoppos Hill back of the Thesseum, which is near the Acropolis, this morning. From this position they were firing down into the Thesseum quarter, which faced attack from three sides. The sound of rifle and machine-gun fire could be heard almost continuously.

British troops surrounded and disarmed a column of 800 E. L. A. S. marching on Athens from the Thebes district last night without a shot's being fired, headquarters of Maj. Gen. R. M. Scobie, British Commander in Greece, announced.

Another band of 1,200 was disarmed by a British patrol north of Athens and the "officers and men put in confinement," the official Greek news service reported.

The first courts-martial were put into operation today under newly proclaimed martial law.

British - supported Premier George Papandreou charged the Communist-led E. A. M. faction with deliberately fomenting civil war out of the struggle to disarm the E. L. A. S., the armed resistance formations of the leftist E. A. M.

Martial law was declared in the city. British tanks and armed parachutists patrolled the streets. Greek and British planes circled overhead. Athens was without electricity, gas, or communications.

The radio was out and the Government was unable to communicate with the people. A survey of hospitals in the city showed that yesterday's riot toll was 21 fatalities and 140 injured and wounded.

The only remaining left-wing representative in the Cabinet, Undersecretary of War Ptolemy Sariyannis, resigned.

Although no British troops fired on the demonstrators, an increasing coolness toward the British was noticeable among left-wing supporters.

Albania's Course

TIRANA, Albania, Dec. 1. Delayed, (AP)—Col. Gen. Enver Hoxha, Albania's soldier-statesman-Premier, has expressed determination for warm co-operation with the Yugoslavia of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), whose Partisans battled alongside the fierce Albanian mountain warriors in the days of resistance. But the Premier has declared himself against outright Balkan federation, as proposed by Marshal Tito, until frontier questions are settled. The Premier ruled against Greek demands for territory in southern Albania, and declared he would fight for Albania's present frontiers.

The first concerted move toward Albanian liberation was made at a conference nearly a year ago at Peza. A provisional government was organized last may at Permet.

Russian liaison officers are with Premier Hoxha's army, as well as British and American officers.

Speaking from a stand erected in front of the palatial Hotel Dajti, General Hoxha addressed about 40,000 Albanians massed along the boulevard and referred to statements he said were made by Greek Premier George Papandreou in Cairo to the effect that Greece wants territory to the north and west. General Hoxha also pledged a democratic regime as he reviewed the achievements of Albanian Partisans in freeing their capital from the Germans.

Polish Muddle

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AP)—Reorganization of the Polish Committee of National Liberation into the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic loomed as Pravda attacked Tomasz Arciszewski, new Premier of the Polish Government in London, as "one of the worst enemies of the U. S. S. R."

Mr. Arciszewski "for many years was connected with the Pilsudski clique," the newspaper declared. It also attacked the London government's Foreign and War Ministers as "extreme nationalists, anti-Semites, and fascists."

The news agency Tass reported that a movement favoring formation of a Provisional Government in Lublin by the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation was "spreading throughout liberated areas."

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Slav Domination of Europe Minimized by Effects of War

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The ChristianScience Monitor recently returned from Russia

Sensational claims that the Slav races, meaning principally the Russians, will one day overwhelm the rest of Europe on a sheer basis of natural increase are made from time to time by statisticians. The Serbs have a song for it, something to the effect that "the wind is blowing from beyond the Carpathians and we and the Russians are three hundred million strong."

By taking whatever Russian census figures are available and compounding the available natural increase figures, people continue to arrive at startling arithmetical results. Latest of these is the conclusion voiced by the London Economist, based on a League of Nations estimate, that by 1960 the Soviet Union's population will be 250,000,000 or 25,000,000 greater than the combined populations of all northwestern and central Europe.

By contrast with Russia, the Economist continues, Europe is becoming a continent of demographic maturity, the years of expansion are over.

"Declining fertility presages in almost every country of Europe a return to population stability, the Economist said, pointing out that from the time when one fourth of mankind lived in Europe and a further twelfth were Europeans living overseas (so that one man in three was of the European race). It said the population of the continent was now returning to the middle 18th-century ratio of 1.5.

Productive Group Larger

One other striking fact the Economist underlines "the proportion of young males at industrially and militarily important ages of 15 to 34, though likely to decrease in every country—Russia not excepted—will still be considerably smaller by 1970 in northwestern and central Europe (39 per cent) than in the U. S. S. R. (51 per cent)."

This, in absolute numbers, the Economist says, represents 43,300,000 young men compared with 10,000,000 of Germany, 5,000,000 each in France and England and Wales, 7,250,000 in Italy and 6,333,000 in Poland.

Similarly the number of men in productive ages of 15 to 64 in Russia will far exceed those in other European countries.

By 1970 the increase from 49,000,000 to 84,000,000 in the U. S. S. R. will exceed the combined numbers of productive males in France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the low countries. Even Romania, Poland, and Yugoslavia will be so benefited from their later growth that their combined men in these ages will exceed by 2,000,000 the 28,000,000 of Britain and France together.

Huge Losses in War

The Economist acknowledges that all these estimates and deductions disregarded the Soviet's war losses and further assumed no change in the mortality and fertility rates. Yet it is precisely the war which has completely altered the entire population picture.

While there are no complete figures on Russian war losses, it is possible to reconstruct the picture from some of the tentative data available. In a recent cable from Kiev, The Christian Science Monitor's Special Correspondent Alexander Werth quoted Mr. Valuyev, head of the Ukrainian State Planning Commission, to the effect that the Ukrainian Government, on the basis of ration cards, estimated that civilian population losses in the Ukraine amounted to about 30 per cent, which he added included the strongest and healthiest portion whose importance to the vital statistics of any country the Economist rightly emphasizes.

If one projects this estimate to the remaining devastated regions of the Soviet Union—which were also the country's most populous areas—the figures for civilian losses alone must approach the 25,000,000 mark. This is exclusive of several million soldiers, flower of the nation's manhood killed on the fighting fronts.

Stripped of Manpower

In view of the selectivity element involved—the fact that losses were drawn mainly from the most virile portion of the population, including that of non-invaded areas, the reduction of the birth rate will be out of all proportion to the percentage of the total population.

Anyone who has visited the Russian countryside cannot fail to notice how village after village has been stripped of its manpower.

Though it is impossible to estimate just how the natural rate of increase will be affected, it will certainly fall far below the prewar average of about 3,000,000 annually. But even if it remained constant, it would take the Soviet Union at least a decade to recover its human losses.

This in itself should be sufficient to throw out of court the evidence cited by the Economist.

Again as in past history political and military factors have intervened to stabilize the ratio of Russia's population to that of the rest of Europe, despite the higher birth rate.

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Streamlining Wind Hits State Department

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — The winds of reorganization are blowing about the ancient and august pile of Pennsylvania Avenue which houses the State Department.

Not that former Secretary of State Cordell Hull's foreign policy matters are threatened. But the functional, physical, personnel problems which have been accumulating for years in the Victorian corridors and antechambers of the column-encrusted granite structure built next door to the White House half a century ago are in for a thorough airing if not complete renovating now that business-minded "Ed" Stettinius has moved into the driver's seat.

What he could not do, or did not consider it wise to do, as Undersecretary, he can now as Secretary push to the extent of his still unmeasured ability and already demonstrated winning personality. Among the reorganizations he is known to be energetically interested in achieving are:

1. An internal reorganization going beyond what he was able to work out last fall designed to streamline and integrate the Department's vast interests.

2. A financial reorganization that will substantially increase the pay and allowances of the Department's representatives, particularly those abroad, but which will extend throughout the entire Department so that diplomatic posts can be the goal not only of the wealthy but of all classes.

3. A personnel reorganization that will aim to advance many of the younger and able men in the Department to posts of greater prestige and importance. This is expected to include some increase in top-ranking posts commensurate with the increased activities of the department.

4. A functional reorganization that will call for closed and more exhaustive control and supervision of this country's economic as well as diplomatic interests based on the theory that any American interests or activity abroad is ipso facto of diplomatic concern to this country.

5. A public relations reorganization designed not only to extend co-operative relations with the press but with the entire public. "Ed" Stettinius' penchant for "doing good" which in his college days crystallized into making him his school's one-man job placement bureau can be counted in with his winning smile not only to sell an honest foreign policy to the public, but to do the same among the elite diplomatic corps stationed here.

Became Hull's Understudy

Something over a year ago when Mr. Stettinius was called in from Lend-Lease to become Mr. Hull's understudy, the press was more than a little surprised to have one of his first frank talks with them devoted to the primary need of having a better-paid American diplomatic corps.

It is widely known that Mr. Stettinius gave up a $100,000-a-year job as chairman of the Board of United States Steel Corporation to enter Government service first as a dollar-a-year man and then at a salary less than a tenth of that. Son of a Morgan partner and holder of well-paid posts both with General Motors and U. S. Steel, Mr. Stettinius is one of those fortunate individuals whose private wealth permits them to accept diplomatic positions which it is difficult if not impossible for most young men to reach or maintain.

Wealth, not ability, has too often in the past dictated the distribution of top diplomatic posts as only the independent rich could live on the comparatively meager salary and allowances our Foreign Service get. For example, United States Ambassador John G. Winant in London only gets $17,500 a year in salary and $2,000 in expenses to represent the United States in Britain, while Britain's Lord Halifax who performs the same duties for his country in Washington receives nearly $80,000 a year.

Monetary Rewards

Mr. Stettinius can be counted on to do all in his power to improve that situation. Not only must the chiefs of missions abroad be better paid, he grimly believes, but all the way down the line in the State Department there must be more adequate monetary rewards if the nation's ablest young men are to be attracted and persuaded to aspire to these vitally essential jobs.

It is also axiomatic that Mr. Stettinius will continue courting the press and the public to the breadth of his engaging smile and to the length of disclosing the mechanism as well as the meaning of American diplomatic actions. The series of radio talks he improvised last winter to make the working of the State Department more understandable to the public is indicative of his intentions.

It is even reported today that he anticipates having his able Assistant Secretary make frequent swings through sections of the country to explain in public town-hall type of talks the Department's actions and aspirations.

He can be counted on, too, to continue to surprise if not shock the protocol-minded diplomatic corps with his design to humanize and popularize the conduct of affairs. Russian diplomats still look back with incredulity on the week end tour to New York's bright lights he stage-managed for the Dumbarton Oaks conferees.

Great Britain's delegation chairman, Sir Alexander Cadogan, was taken backstage at Radio City Music Hall to see the famed Rockettes and Mr. Stettinius suddenly asked him to explain Dumbarton Oaks to them.

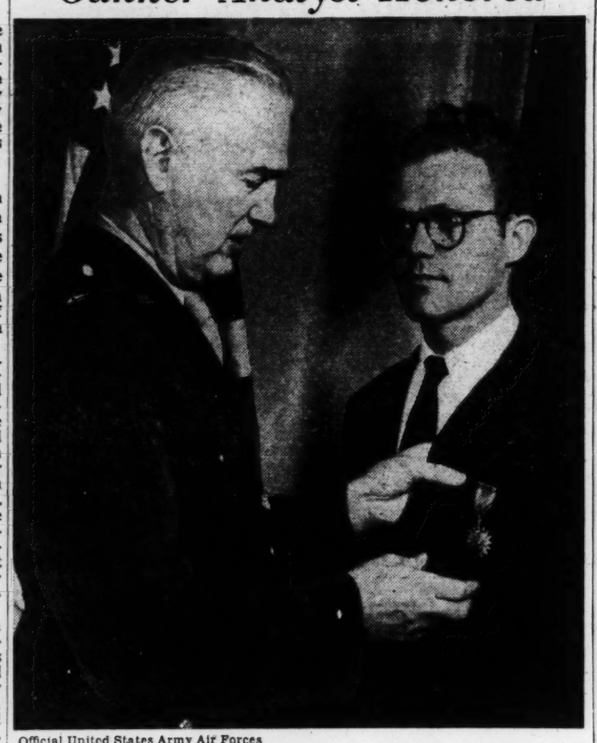
New Building Due?

One change that the new Secretary has not yet openly advocated, though it is impossible to imagine it not being near the top of his ambitions, is the building of a new and entirely modernized Department of State building.

No one can pass by the rococo and neo-classical pile of pillars and pavilions, colonnades and porches, which for half a century has housed the State Department without being struck if not frightened by the ancient somnambulant air of the physical structure as contrasted with the critical and fast-moving streamlined policies and programs at stake there.

The whole building, inside and out, is a tie to the past and, as some see it, a drag on the present. While Mr. Stettinius has yet to urge its replacement with a larger, brighter, airier and more modern structure, no newsman doubts he has such ambitions.

Gunner Analyst Honored



Official United States Army Air Forces

Dr. Edwin Hewitt Receives Army Air Medal

"You Can't Miss It" is the title of a pamphlet written for aerial gunners by Dr. Hewitt, Harvard University instructor in mathematics, as one of his civilian services in the Army Air Forces for which he won the Air Medal. Brig. Gen. B. E. Gates, Chief of Management Control at A. A. F. headquarters in Washington, is shown making the presentation. Dr. Hewitt served as an operations analyst in the Eighth Air Force, taking part in many flights to help devise defensive tactics.

Custodial Workers' Strike Hits 69 New York Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—A long-threatened strike of school custodial employees here was on today, called by Local 112, School Custodial Workers, an affiliate of John L. Lewis' District 50, United Mine Workers, in an effort to win civil service status for the workers, but affecting only 69 of the city's 765 schools.

An "emergency" has been declared by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia as a result of the strike, which started Nov. 2, and in his weekly radiocast yesterday, he authorized Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, to call upon the Department of Sanitation to do any of the work made necessary by the strike.

He also disclosed that he had ordered Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, to prohibit picketing at public schools at any hours during which pupils are entering or leaving the building in order to insure that the children will not be "frightened or intimidated."

None of the schools is expected to be without heat.

Civil-Service Issue

Voted at a meeting of the Union's executive board a week ago, the strike goes back to repeated demands of the Union that custodial workers be placed on a civil-service status, with increased wages and all benefits, including retirement provisions and pensions, that are provided by civil service.

Leon Swicker, Regional Director of District 50, described the strike as an effort to compel the Board of Education and the City Administration to comply with a Supreme Court order of last July requiring that all custodial workers be given civil-service standing.

The same order restrained the Board from continuing its present method of hiring, holding that it violated the station constitution.

Custodian Responsibility

Under the prevailing hiring system, the Board granted the custodian of each building a sum, in some instances as high as $50,000, based on the number of rooms, out of which he was to hire his own staff of workers. In some cases, it is held, custodians are able to pocket a sizable sum from what they save from the money allotted them for maintenance. Some workers, it is charged, make as little as $15 to $25 a week.

Miss Mary Dillon, President of the Board of Education, said that the ruling to put the workers on civil service, which is being appealed by the Board, would defeat the purpose of the employees and jeopardize their security because open examinations would have to be held.

The court action stemmed from a suit brought in November, 1943, by Theodore Fred Kuper, formerly Law Secretary of the Board of Education, on behalf of a taxpayer, charging that the expenditure of $5,500,000 for school maintenance was a waste of public funds, since the contracts are made without public letting to the lowest bidder.

Illinois Professor Heads Chemical Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 — Prof. Roger Adams, head of the Department of Organic Chemistry in the University of Illinois, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Chemical Society to succeed the late Thomas Midgley, it was announced at Society headquarters here.

Professor Adams, on leave from the University, is now active in the work of the National Defense Research Committee in Washington. He was born in Boston and was graduated from Harvard 1909. He is a past President of the Society, and is one of the country's outstanding organic chemists.

Col. Elliott Roosevelt and Bride Honeymoon in Grand Canyon Region

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Dec. 4 (AP)—Col. Elliott Roosevelt, the President's second son, and actress Faye Emerson were honeymooning in the Grand Canyon region today following their marriage yesterday.

The couple were married in an observation station on Yavapai Point by the Rev. Roger Sawyer, pastor of a Williams, Ariz., Methodist Church. Only a few friends watched the eight-minute, double-ring ceremony. Several others were prevented from attending by a premature blizzard.

The newest member of the White House family wore a blue doeskin suit, a mink bandeau with matching coat and muff and alligator shoes and carried a cluster of white orchids. She was given in marriage by John Meyer, a friend at whose Los Angeles home they met in September, 1943.

Other members of the bridal party included Ruth Chandler Roosevelt, 10-year-old daughter of Colonel Roosevelt by a previous marriage, maid of honor, and Jack Frye, President of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., best man.

In Beaumont, Texas, Miss Emerson's mother, Mrs. Jean Young, said the couple would return to Hollywood soon and after a few days there will go east, stopping at Beaumont on the way.

The Roosevelts' eastern tour may include a White House visit. The actress has never met her famous in-laws. When he returns to duty with an Air Forces photographic group, she intends to return to Warner Brothers Studios to resume her screen commitments. In her film biography it says that Ralph Waldo Emerson was her great uncle.

It was the third marriage for Colonel Roosevelt. He was divorced from Elizabeth Donner Roosevelt, by whom he had a son, and Ruth Googins Roosevelt, mother of three of his children.

The vivacious, blond actress was divorced from William Wallace Crawford, Jr., in 1942 and has a son, William III, 5.

Argentina's Bid For Conference Coolly Received

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Only about half a dozen replies have been forthcoming from American republics so far to Argentina's request for a foreign ministers meeting.

Many Latin-American diplomats now believe that it may be impossible to hold an inter-American conference before the United Nations session following up Dumbarton Oaks.

The result would be that Argentina would fail in its attempt to take part in discussions leading to formation of a world security organization.

The trend of replies so far is against the Buenos Aires request for a meeting on terms laid down by Argentina—to discuss Argentina's foreign policy but not touch on internal questions.

A Pan American Union meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, when ambassadors of all the Western Hemisphere nations will take up the Argentine question.

Virginia Lays Claim To Own Thanksgiving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4—Back before the Pilgrim fathers set forth on Plymouth Rock, Nov. 30 was a Virginia Thanksgiving Day, Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., of Virginia, has written a Lynchburg, Va., critic, Dr. M. F. Stephens, who wanted to know why the Old Dominion was "out of step" with its holiday.

Governor Darden said that colonists at Jamestown Island proclaimed Nov. 30 a "yearly and perpetually kept" holiday in thanksgiving for the arrival of the ship, Magraget, during the thin days of 1619. Later, he said, George Washington proclaimed the last Thursday in November as a thanksgiving holiday. That was in 1789.

"So far as I can learn," Virginia's Chief Executive wrote Dr. Stephens, "Virginia, in her whole history, has observed, with very few exceptions, the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day. I feel safe in following the precedent established by this illustrious Virginian."

Safe and Sane VE-Day Aim of N. Y. Landlord

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Placards have been placed on the walls of the 1,250-foot Empire State Building, saying: "When V-Day comes, tenants are requested, for the safety of persons on the street, not to allow occupants of their offices to throw anything out the windows."

Bricker Says Voters Upheld U. S. Pattern

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, unsuccessful Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in 1944, said last night that "the recent national election ... demonstrates more clearly than anything else could have done the faith of America in democratic processes and in the republican form of government."

In a speech over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Governor Bricker said:

"Because we have retained and exercised our constitutional right to choose our leaders, even in the crisis of war, we have vindicated the faith of our fathers in self-government and for that reason we are today a stronger nation than we were one year ago."

'Safety Ace' Title Open to News Artist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—"Safety Ace" is the title which the National Safety Council will bestow upon the newspaper artist winning its national cartoon contest this year, along with $300 in War Bonds, it was announced here at Council headquarters.

All newspaper artists of the nation have been asked to enter the contest and publish their cartoons on or near Dec. 20, to help make a united newspaper appeal to the nation to enlist in the Council's nation-wide campaign to lower the accident peak which occurs each Christmas holiday season.

Newspapers finding it impractical to produce their own cartoons have been provided with one by Lang Armstrong of the Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review, who won the award last year.

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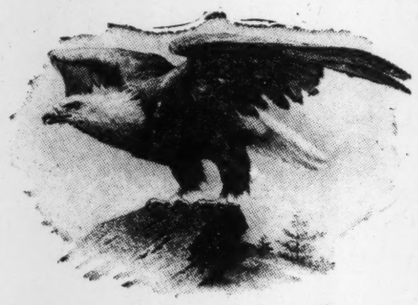

Sweet Land of Liberty
We give thanks, in 1944, for the commonplaces of other years, for the things we used to take for granted. Our thanks are for the simple things . . . for food and shelter, for warm clothing, for things that many peoples do not have, for freedom from fear, for the power of free speech and thought and action, for the ability to laugh when we are amused. This is our heritage, preserved for us by those, homesick and far away, who fight to keep us safe at home. For them our thanks must be more than words, must be the visible, unlimited support of their efforts. Our thanks must be in War Bonds. With them we send our prayers, with them we accomplish the ultimate in our means to return the world to peace.
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G. O. P. Internationalist Trend Gains Momentum in Congress

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — Political signs are beginning to multiply to show that the great majority of Republicans in Congress are going to reverse the Party's previous voting record and support in the new session beginning Jan. 3 a substantially internationalist foreign policy.

The accumulating developments all appear to point in this direction and the more important evidences of this trend to be noted are these:

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, who broke partisan ranks this fall to support President Roosevelt on the foreign-affairs issue, is being welcomed back into his Party by the senior G. O. P. leaders of the Senate, and he is not going to be punished, as once seemed likely, by being denied or demoted from any of his committee assignments. He is expected to have greater, rather than less, prestige and influence on the foreign policy of his own Party.

Significant internationalist recruits are next month being added to the Republican, as well as the Democratic, aisle of the upper house, and while their "freshman" status will somewhat mute their voices, they are counted on to strengthen the internationalist trend already gaining momentum within the G. O. P. They include, pre-eminently, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, and Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa.

Dewey at G. O. P. Helm

There is, finally, every reason to anticipate that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as the new titular leader of the Party, will take a sustained and active interest in party policy and will put his weight fully on the side of full-bodied American participation in the peace. The latest postelection statement of his views to come from John Foster Dulles, political intimate and authorized foreign-policy spokesman for the Governor, clearly suggests that the Dewey leadership will be directed in behalf of congressional approval of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for a world-security organization.

Mr. Dulles fully accepts the basic premise of the Dumbarton Oaks agreements, but emphasizes that enforcement must be promptly available if it is to be effective.

"All of us," says Mr. Dulles, "can accept the premise of Dumbarton Oaks that, in a world of imperfect individuals, some force-in-being of the nature of a police force is important for security. However, it is also clear that if such a police force is to be effective, it must be under a commanding executive who can surely and quickly bring it into action. If the use of force becomes highly problematic and contingent upon the outcome of debate and negotiation, then it ceases to be an effective instrument—either for good or evil."

For himself, Mr. Dulles attaches central importance of developing an accepted code of international conduct on which peace enforcement can justly rest.

Co-operative Task

"The great obstacle to world order is the lack of any universal moral judgments about national conduct," he says. "We cannot expect that until national groups have worked together in peace. Men harmonize and clarify their views about good and bad conduct when they are associated in common tasks. Victory in war is such a task, but there is so far no counterpart in peace.

"We want world organization to bring the nations together to work for stable ecoonmic and monetary conditions. To keep the treaty structure of the world abreast of changing underlying conditions. To make autonomy the genuine goal of colonial administration, and to assure to individuals everywhere spiritual and intellectual liberty.

"Out of working together on such great tasks, there can come a common judgment of what is decent national conduct and a general agreement that, in matters of common concern, the general welfare should take precedence. That will, on the one hand, greatly reduce the occasions for the use of force. In the other hand it will make it possible to arrange so that force can be quickly and decisively used, when it needs to be used at all.

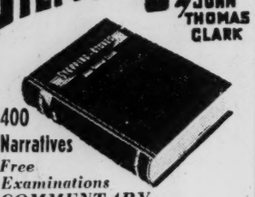
Great Possibilities Seen

"We can feel encouraged. The Dumbarton Oaks proposals contain great possibilities. The economic and social council and related agencies can do much to develop fellowship among the nations. There still exists a possibility of broadening such functions even more fully.

"The important thing is that we be realistic about the proposals and see their practical potentialities and work to develop them. In the present state of the world, the force proposals, as I say, are little more than scenery. We need not concentrate upon them all our concern. They alone can breathe life—either good life or bad life—into the world organization. Once we realize that, we can disengage ourselves from much of the current controversy about force and devote ourselves to developing those phases of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals which can really give vitality to world organization.

"To achieve world-wide fellowship, to promote judgments which reflect the moral law, are tasks for which the Christian churches are peculiarly qualified. Only the discharge of those tasks can bring to world organization the elements of solid reality. We can carry on with confidence, knowing that in this matter also the Christian approach is the realistic approach."

STEPPING STONES
by JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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"'Stepping-Stones' — My older boy, who is seven, begs me to read the stories aloud. His first choice was Daniel . . . then Jonah. I suppose he likes them for their story interest. Two features about Stepping-Stones I find of special value are the excellent index and the dates given at the top of each story."—Writes Mrs. Beulah La Malfa, Milwaukee, Wis.
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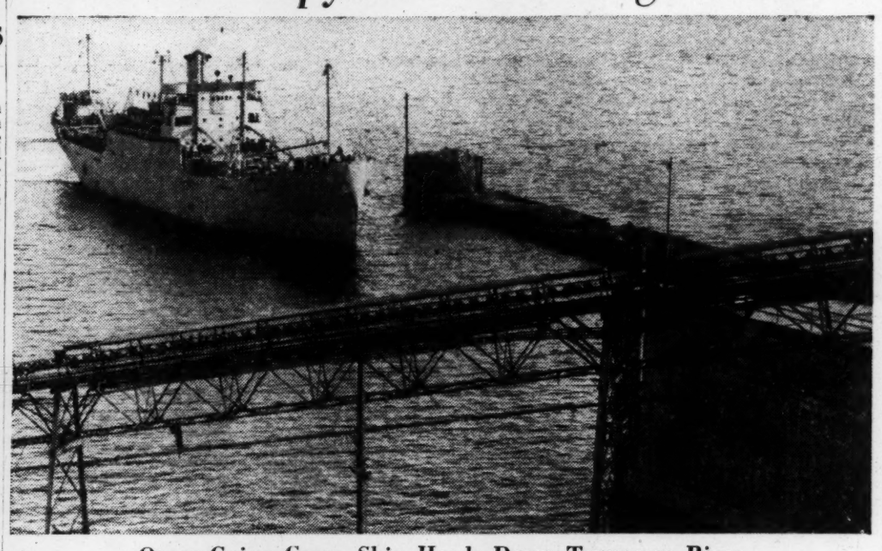


Ocean-Going Cargo Ship Heads Down Tennessee River

One of six ships recently completed at the Ingalls yards, Decatur, Ala., sails down the Tennessee River for the Ohio. The 258-foot ships were the largest ever built on the Tennessee. Navigation for such ships was made possible by a series of multipurpose dams, with locks, built like steppingstones, the length of the river. Kentucky Dam, the last on the main river, was recently completed and began forming another broad, deep-water lake.

Landlubbers Along Tennessee Get Used to Ships Inland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Landlubbers no longer look in amazement at ocean-going ships churning through the broad, deepwater lakes on the lower stretches of the Tennessee River.

They see such vessels, newly launched from shipyards, heading for the Ohio River and thence on down to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico.

Completion recently of the big Kentucky Dam means that the herculean task of harnessing the river for navigation, flood control, and hydroelectric power, is nearly ended. Water is backing up behind Kentucky Dam, forming the last of the series of pools the 650-mile length of the Tennessee.

Dams Like Stepping Stones

Dams, with locks, now control the once wild stream from where it forms in the mountains of upper East Tennessee all the way to the Ohio, like stepping stones. The only remaining construction job under way is the storage dam, Fontana, in the mountains of North Carolina. That dam, to be the highest east of the Rockies, is on the Little Tennessee River, a tributary of the Tennessee.

Six 258-foot ships were completed recently at the Ingalls yard on the Tennessee at Decatur, Ala.

They were the largest ever built on the River and the first ocean-going cargo vessels.

The yard is also producing 176-foot 100 per cent welded supply ships for use of the Army.

Cruise-Liner Planned

The Tennessee Valley Waterways Conference is sponsoring preliminary plans for the construction of a luxurious 300-passenger cruise-liner which will make trips between Knoxville, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky. The cruise-liner was originally suggested by Emmett S. Newton, Chattanooga civic leader.

George G. Sharp, New York naval architect, has drawn plans for a boat which is a drastic departure in design from the usual stern-wheelers seen on the Tennessee. It will have large play decks, lounges, spacious staterooms and other improvement.

A transparent blister atop the pilot house will give the pilot a 360-degree range of vision, and openings similar to those on LST's will permit easy loading and unloading of passengers' automobiles.

Military Training Favored in Poll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 4—At a time when legislators and educators are hotly debating the pros and cons of compulsory military training after the war, the public definitely favors such a measure, according to survey results just released by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Denver.

Of a nation-wide cross-section of civilian adults, 79 out of every 100 say they would favor a law that "would require boys, after the war, to take a year's military training when they become 18 years old." Three out of each 79 say they would favor compulsory military training "if the boys were allowed to finish school first," "if the program were like the R. O. T. C.," or "if the boys were not needed at home." Seventeen per cent oppose the proposal, and only 4 per cent are undecided.

Nearly half the people think that compulsory military training in the United States and in other countries would not necessarily lead to future wars, and twice as many think military training would make wars less likely as think it would make them more likely.

Carnegie Study of Oaks Security Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—"The Dumbarton Oaks proposals should be given unhesitating support by the American public as a basis for the new international organization."

This hope was expressed by a group of Americans experienced in the work of various international organizations, announced the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The group is the same one that prepared a Design for a Charter of the General International Organization published last Aug. 1. It includes seven men who were at Paris with the American Commission to negotiate peace in 1919, and eight former officials of the League of Nations.

Judge Manley O. Hudson of the Permanent Court of International Justice is convener of the group.

After consulting with officials of the State Department, the group made a detailed study of the proposals in response to President Roosevelt's invitation to the American public to subject them to "full discussion." Noting that the proposals have not been reduced to a formal draft and that they are yet to be presented for consideration at a "wider conference" in which other states will take part, the group addressed itself particularly to numerous questions which Dumbarton Oaks left in the category of unfinished business.

On some of these questions it has prepared specific suggestions, particularly with reference to preservation of the existing World Court, extension of pacific settlement of international disputes, development of international law, voing in the Security Council, and protection of dependent peoples.

On the proposals, in general, the group stressed the paramount need of establishing an international organization to maintain peace and security as soon as possible; the inefficiency of any such organization unless all of the principal nations take part in it, and the consequent necessity of taking into account views of various governments.

On this basis, it found "no alternative to proceeding along the lines adopted at Dumbarton Oaks, and without an illusion to perfection" it concluded that "these lines offer solid foundation for hope of a practical approach to an effective organization." The great gain, it was indicated, is the agreement of the four principal nations to proceed on this basis.

Secret Service Issues Warning On Check Racket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Check thieves and check forgers will do their Christmas shopping with stolen and forged checks if merchants and housewives aren't particularly careful, warns Frank J. Wilson, Chief of the U. S. Secret Service, Treasury Department. "The government mails out nearly one million checks every day," says Chief Wilson, "and about eight million go each month to dependents of men in the armed forces. Check thieves steal as many as they can from mail boxes. Then they forge the indorsements and victimize retailers."

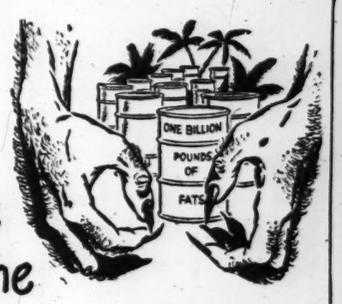
The Secret Service offers some simple precautions to help fight the forgery racket. If you receive checks by mail, be at home or have a member of your family at home to receive the checks when they are due. Then they can't be stolen from your mail box.

If you are a retailer or cashier, don't cash checks for strangers without proper identifications. Know your indorsers! Before cashing any check, ask yourself this question: **"If this check is returned as a forgery, can I locate the forger and recover my loss?"**

Know your indorsers—Require identifications!

First U. S. Kindergartens

The first American city to make the kindergarten an integral part of the public school system was St. Louis in 1872.



Jap hands grabbed the fats we used to import

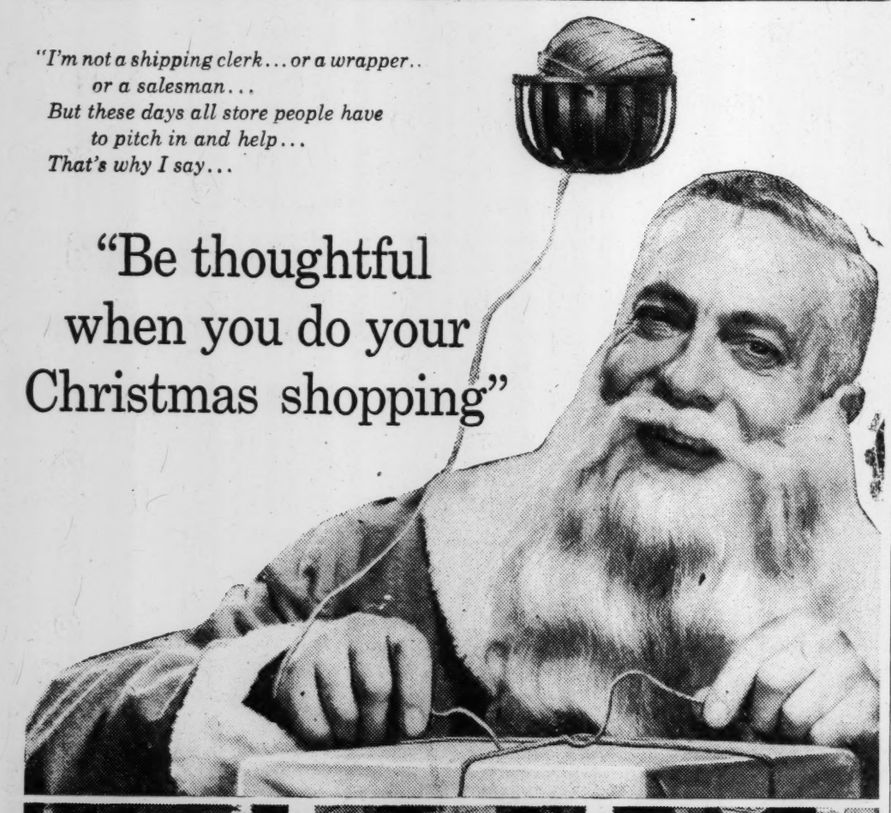
So these hands must save used fats

To make these hands do this . . .

So urgent is the saving of used fats that the government is giving 2 free red points for every pound you turn in. This message has been approved by WFA and OPA and paid for by Industry.

"I'm not a shipping clerk . . . or a wrapper . . or a salesman . . .
But these days all store people have to pitch in and help . . .
That's why I say . . .

"Be thoughtful when you do your Christmas shopping"



IN ALL DEPARTMENTS this year store people face problems of personnel, supply and delivery. With these difficulties *plus* the usual holiday rush they are working harder than ever to make your Christmas shopping successful.

HELP THEM ALL YOU CAN, WON'T YOU? Buy at less busy hours. Carry home as many purchases as possible. Make a detailed shopping list to save time at the counters. Remember to shop early and to shop patiently.

MOST STORES speed their service through the use of National Cash Registers located in convenient positions in every section. By letting Nationals take care of their sales transactions, they are able to give more people *better* service.

DURING the holiday season — and all through the rest of the year — Nationals are on the job, speeding service, protecting money, providing valuable records.

And in every transaction there's satisfaction on *both sides*—for National's fast accurate service protects user and public alike.

For months, store people have been working out ways to make your Christmas shopping quick, easy and pleasant.

Let's help them all we can. Let's put the Christmas spirit into our shopping this year by being *thoughtful* . . . by shopping early and shopping patiently.

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CASH REGISTERS • ADDING MACHINES
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NEXT TIME I'LL TAKE CARE OF MY CAR!

Perhaps you won't come to this. But don't overlook the fact that cars of 6,700 motorists are wearing out each day. At this rate, 800,000 cars will wear out this winter. And your car may be one of them, unless you give it the protection needed to save wear and breakdowns in cold weather.

Let your Sinclair H-C Gasoline Dealer Sinclair-ize your car for winter now. Sinclair-izing includes a complete change-over from summer to winter lubricants and protects your car against winter wear and tear as its manufacturer recommends

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HOW SINCLAIR-IZE FOR WINTER SERVICE SAVES YOUR CAR

SAVES WEAR ON transmission and differential gears in cold weather. Summer-grade lubricants are drained and replaced with tough Sinclair lubricants of right grade for winter.

SAVES MOTOR WEAR in cold weather — helps prevent the formation of dangerous sludge by draining and flushing the crankcase — refilling with Sinclair Pennsylvania or Opaline Motor Oil — winter-grade.

SAVES CHASSIS wear in cold weather — by lubricating bearings, springs, shackles and other vital parts as your car manufacturer recommends. Front wheels protected by special lubrication.

SAVES COOLING SYSTEM by cleaning out the rust and sludge, tightening hose connections and putting in the right amount of anti-freeze.

SAVES BATTERY and helps assure fast starts. Service includes checking and refilling battery with water, checking battery connections and testing strength of battery. Spark plugs tested, too.

SAVES TIRES by carefully inspecting for cuts and bruises and valve troubles. The Sinclair Dealer will also gladly cross-switch your tires to equalize wear.

Sinclair's Post-War Program: *Better Products, Better Service*

SINCLAIR-IZE FOR WINTER NOW!

Little Lennie

LENNIE AND I went walking after a heifer, who had slipped through our fence and strayed down the river-bed with some neighbor heifers. The heifer was Little Stray. When she came to us as a stray calf, I had no idea that the name we gave her would turn out to be so apt. Stray lives up to her name.

Lennie and I liked our walk, for it was late afternoon, the sun had just set and left pinkness where it had been; the hills, and the tall mountains behind them, were soft and hazy. I was looking at trees and sky and fields and thinking that now it was fall; noticing how already some sycamore leaves were rust-colored, some willow leaves were yellow, and how soon the cottonwoods would be all quivering gold. There was the dusty dry sweet smell of fall, so different from the damp green smell of spring.

* * *

Little Lennie wasn't considering the season, or the look of the landscape; he was engrossed with wonderful fragrances under his nose, delighted with the treasures he kept finding. A twig was a thing that enchanted him; he carried it happily until he found a still more exciting bit of wood. That interested him until he found a gopher's doorway, which small hole in the ground was the most mysterious thing he had come across in all his two months of living. He dug with his paws, then he barked, then he pushed his nose down into the earth and sniffed until he was all a-quiver. It was too wonderful!

When I walked on, he couldn't make up his mind what to do. He didn't want to be left alone; on the other hand, how was he to tear himself away from this glorious new world that existed under the earth? Alternately he sniffed and dug, sat up and howled, ran in circles, and finally came loping after me. His puppy mind was soon engrossed with something else. Lennie had found an acorn, a lovely smooth acorn, and he had never expected to find such a thing. He carried it gently in his mouth and didn't lose it until we came across some heifers; then he opened his mouth to bark.

* * *

The heifers didn't know what he was, but they wanted to find out. They gathered around him, blowing curious breaths his way. Their eyes grew bigger and bigger. So did Lennie's. He had two desires. He wanted to turn and run. Also he wanted to be a brave puppy. He decided that the only thing to do was to spread himself flat in the grass and stare back. He was so small, and the heifers were so big. To him, the world must have become a place of huge staring eyes.

When he could endure those eyes no longer, he came running to me and sat down on my feet. Now he felt perfectly composed. Let the heifers look all they liked. He would stare them down. He would even growl a little, and bark. He would take care of me.

* * *

Little Stray, knowing me well, pushed past the others to see what sort of small gray animal this was. I tied a rope around her neck and started leading her home; but Lennie didn't know whether to run ahead, stay at my heels (so near this big animal) or lag way behind. He lost all interest in the possibility of finding another twig or acorn, of sniffing into a gopher's house. To stay near me seemed to be the best policy, and he stayed so close that I kept tripping over him. Finally he didn't want to walk further. A long walk, filled with many adventures, is enough to make any puppy sleepy. I picked him up and tucked him under my arm, where he dangled limply and slept the rest of the way.

I was glad of that. Maybe now he'd go to bed when we got home, and not try to eat up the furniture or tease the older dogs.

* * *

But, by the time we were in the house, Lennie had had enough sleep. He found his most beloved old shoe and romped from the living-room to the breakfast-nook, trying to get the big dogs to chase him. He wasn't even tired by supper-time, for he sat under the table and yelped because he thought our kind of food far superior to the food we fed him. We gave him another shoe to play with, but he had no enthusiasm for it. After a while, he went away and we ate in peace, thinking him asleep.

But he hadn't slept. He was quiet, because he had found the evening paper and it was such delight to tear it into small shreds and cover the living-room floor with it. Also it was good sport to pounce on me, as I bent over to pick up the scraps of paper. A puppy's life is full of joy.

He went after his old shoes again. He owns five of them, and the most battered is his favorite. But every one is a cherished possession, almost too lovely to behold. Sometimes Lennie just stands and stares at them, enraptured. But this night he treated them all roughly. He tossed them into the air, he sprang on them, he shook them from side to side, he scattered them from room to room. Then, one by one, he dragged them to a corner and piled them up. After a time, there was a good silence. Lennie was asleep, stretched over his pile of shoes. We were all so glad. Now we could read. (But not the evening paper.)

* * *

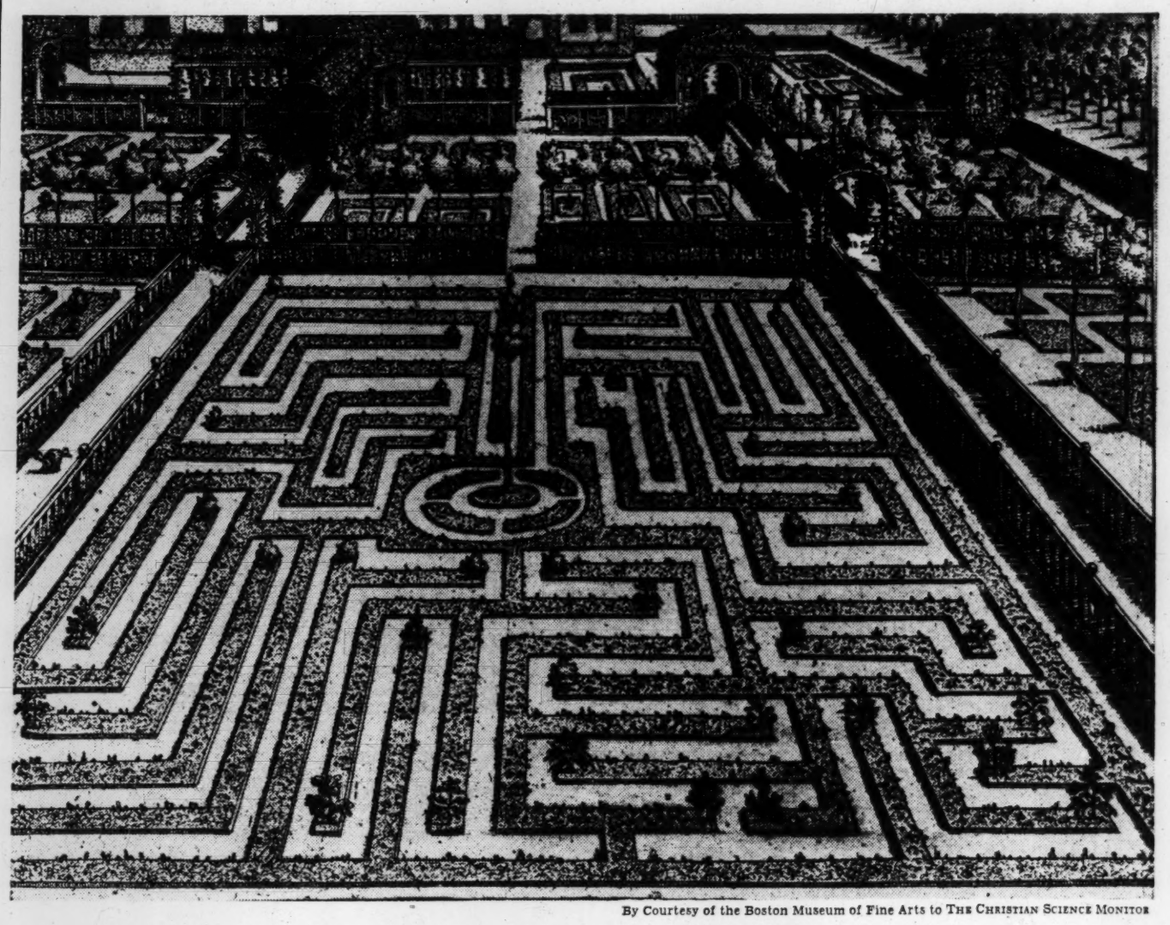
Bedtime came. How good that Lennie was worn out. This night he would sleep like an angel pup. The walk and the fresh air and the adventure with the heifers had been splendid for him.

He was sleeping deeply when I carried him to his box on the floor beside my bed. He nestled into his warm box with a groan of contentment. Never was a puppy so deliciously sleepy.

I went to bed, turned out the light, settled for sleep. There was a rustle on the floor. There was a happy bark. There was a tug on my blanket. Oh, this was a wonderful time for romping! In the cool night, in the shadowy room.

Puppies, I thought with a sigh, are just like babies. Always they want to wake up when you want them to sleep.

JUDY VAN DER VEER



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MAZE": *A Horticultural Design by Jan Vredeman de Vries*

JAN VREDEMAN DE VRIES was born in Vriesland in 1527. He wished at first to be a glass-painter, but he cultivated his talents as painter in oils, favoring architectural themes. Perspective fascinated him and he devised a system for realistic drawing of architectural vistas so skillful that the Prince of Orange was deceived, on looking at a great perspective view by De Vries, believing he beheld the actual scene.

De Vries illustrated a "Book of Fountains," for which he made designs for courts, corridors, garden monuments, perspective drawings, and labyrinths. He illustrated a book for cabinet-makers as well, and designed trophies, cartouches, grotesques and ornaments. When the daughter of the Emperor visited Antwerp in 1570, De Vries helped to decorate a triumphal arch. He received appointments and commissions to make paintings and decorations, drawing particular attention to himself for skill in bewildering people with his accurate and deceiving perspectives.

This engraved plate comes from a volume of designs for mazes, or labyrinths, "Hortorum Viridariorum que Elegantes Multiplices Formae," published in Antwerp in about 1625. They are among the finest representations of formal gardens extant.

The maze was adapted to gardening for the beauty of systematic arrangement and for the fun and challenge offered in negotiating the network of paths in the search for the exit. As we see the maze here, in perspective, the spacing of the alleys makes a handsome, orderly design amidst the clearly-defined hedge walls. The pattern reminds us of the meander design, or Greek fret, with the modifications requisite for labyrinthine befuddlement.

The labyrinth was an ancient architectural device employed both in fact and legend. Most famed is the Cretan Labyrinth, supposedly erected by Daedelus. But the labyrinthine concept of design has descended through the ages in adaptations to patterns for floor pavements, in basketry, embroidery, jewelry, pottery, and gardens. Calligraphic labyrinths of the Middle Ages were imbued with symbolic meaning. Indeed, it is not difficult to find a most cogent analogy in the intricacies of an experience in a maze, in the peregrinations from entrance to exit.

The maze is a calculated and artificial plan, in no way imitative of the normal and characteristic growth of things. Nature is tamed, organized, "groomed," and regulated. Not a "noble wild prospect," but a man-made scheme, the former provokes the imagination, the latter the intellect.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Man Knows No Isolation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A NATURE LOVER sat on a rocky mountain ledge, enjoying the unusual landscape below. In the bend of a river lay a city, over which dark clouds were gathering. Soon a storm broke. Thunder, lightning, and rain presented such interesting phenomena to the spectator on the sunlit summit that she forgot clouds could travel. So fast did they approach the mountain, however, she was soon forced to run for shelter.

Surely, she thought, I can find a lesson in this experience, and soon it unfolded thus: Let no one suppose he can idly watch the turmoil of earthly experience from a comfortable vantage point, accepting it as true for others, but considering himself secure, hence exempt from concern over the affairs of his fellow men. What presents itself as reality for our neighbor can seem to be reality for us unless we dismiss it promptly on the basis of its nothingness, recognizing our responsibility for what we admit as true about mankind.

Acceptance of the fact that there is indeed but one world is growing apace. As the idea of a closer fellowship among nations gains ground, the danger and wrong of selfish isolation become increasingly apparent. Christians need only examine the record left by Christ Jesus to learn where he stood on this important question.

* * *

How much of an isolationist was Jesus? Hear the answer in his tender invitation, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matthew 11:28). And his concluding words (verse 30), "For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light," should dispel conclusively any fear that compassionate helpfulness will ever prove burdensome to those who extend it. He who gave us the matchless parable of the good Samaritan left no room for doubt as to the Christian's right relationship to his neighbor.

The New Testament abounds with instances of Jesus' loving concern for the needs of those about him. He fed the multitudes who, oblivious of physical needs in their hunger for truth, had followed him into the wilderness. To the woman bowed together, to the man with the withered hand, to the impotent man at Bethesda, he freely offered his healing service; and once he stopped a funeral procession to restore a son to his widowed mother. How, with such an example before them, can Christians, his avowed followers, hold themselves aloof, or believe that man, the expression of divine Love, can possibly be isolated from his fellows?

* * *

Is there any form of isolation that is admissible? Yes, it is well from time to time to go alone, apart from the crowd, as did the Master, to commune with God, and in this quietude to refresh the heart with clear visions of divine reality. We shall be the better equipped to help bear our brother's burden if we have dropped our own at the feet of divine Love. Had the watcher on the mountain top that summer afternoon utilized the opportunity afforded by her isolation, she would have blessed not only herself but all mankind by realizing gratefully the unreality of all discord and the incontrovertible fact of harmony in the only universe God knows.

One phase of isolation, that called exclusion, or exclusiveness, is definitely dealt with by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy. Throughout her writings she makes it crystal clear that God, divine Love, is all-inclusive, and that man expresses the nature of God. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 537) she depicts the only isolationist there is or ever can be in the words, "Error excludes itself from harmony." If we but correlate with this description her further assertion (*ibid.*, p. 543), "The great verities of existence are never excluded by falsity," we see clearly that there is no such thing as exclusion in the universe of Truth. The scientific fact remains that man, the manifestation of the all-inclusive God, can neither exclude nor be excluded by his brother. The Christian knows no such word as "exclusive" where his fellow man is concerned. The only exclusion he can legitimately practice is toward error and falsity, wherever found. He knows that because God is all-inclusive, he too must embrace all mankind in his reflection of God's impartial, all-enfolding love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL HOMBRE NO CONOCE AISLAMIENTO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UNA ADMIRADORA de la naturaleza se sentó al borde de una montaña peñascosa gozando del paisaje poco común que se veía abajo. En la curvatura de un río yacía una ciudad sobre la cual se agolpaban obscuras nubes. Pronto empezó una tormenta. Los truenos, los relámpagos y la lluvia presentaron un fenómeno tan interesante a la espectadora situada en la cumbre iluminada por el sol que olvidó que las nubes podían viajar. Sin embargo, estas se acercaron tan de prisa a la montaña, que ella se vió obligada a correr en busca de albergue.

Seguramente, ella pensó, yo puedo hallar una lección en esta experiencia, la que pronto se desenvolvió así: supongamos que uno ociosamente contempla la confusión de las experiencias terrenales desde un punto cómodo y ventajoso, aceptándola como verdadera para otros, pero considerándose a sí mismo seguro y, por tanto, libre de cuidados por los asuntos de sus semejantes. Lo que se presenta como realidad para nuestro prójimo, puede parecer realidad para nosotros a menos que lo desechemos prontamente tomando como base su irrealidad, reconociendo nuestra responsabilidad por lo que admitimos como verdadero acerca de la humanidad.

La aceptación del hecho de que sólo hay un mundo está creciendo muy aprisa. A medida que la idea de un compañerismo más unido entre las naciones gane terreno, el peligro que entraña y la injusticia existente en un aislamiento egoísta se hacen más patentes. Los cristianos sólo necesitan examinar los datos que dejó Cristo Jesús para enterarse de su actitud sobre un asunto tan importante.

¿Hasta qué punto fué Jesús separatista? Oigamos la respuesta en su tierna invitación: "¡Venid a mí todos los que estáis cansados y agobiados, y yo os daré descanso!" (Mateo 11:28). Y sus palabras finales (versículo 30): "Porque mi yugo es suave, y ligera mi carga," debieran conclusivamente disipar cualquier temor de que la ayuda compasiva llegue a ser una pesada carga para aquellos que la imparten. Aquel que nos dió la sin igual parábola del buen samaritano, no dejó lugar a dudas en cuanto a la correcta relación del cristiano para con su prójimo.

El Nuevo Testamento abunda en ejemplos del afectuoso interés de Jesús en las necesidades de quienes le rodeaban. Alimentó a las multitudes que, olvidando sus necesidades físicas en su hambre de verdad, le habían seguido al desierto. A la mujer encorvada, al hombre con la mano seca, al inválido de Betesda, generosamente les impartió curación; y una vez detuvo una procesión fúnebre para devolver su hijo a una madre viuda. ¿Como con tales ejemplos delante de ellos pueden los cristianos, sus seguidores reconocidos, mantenerse alejados, o creer que el hombre, la expresión del Amor divino, puede quizá estar aislado de sus semejantes?

¿Hay alguna forma de aislamiento que sea admisible? Sí, es bueno que de vez en cuando vayamos solos, lejos del gentío, como hizo el Maestro, para estar en comunión íntima con Dios, y en esta quietud refrescar el corazón con visiones claras de la realidad divina. Estaremos mejor preparados para ayudar a nuestro hermano a llevar su carga si nosotros echamos la nuestra a los pies del Amor divino. Si la espectadora sobre la cumbre de la montaña aquella tarde de verano utilizó la oportunidad que le ofreció su aislamiento, no solamente fué bendecida ella misma, sino también toda la humanidad al darse cuenta agradecidamente de la falta de realidad de toda discordia y el hecho incontrovertible de la armonía en el único universo que Dios conoce.

Una fase de aislamiento llamada exclusión o exclusivismo fué definitivamente tratada por la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy. A través de sus escritos explica con claridad cristalina que Dios, divino Amor, es todo inclusivo, y que el hombre expresa la naturaleza de Dios. En SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 537, ella describe el único aislamiento que hay, o que puede haber, en las siguientes palabras: "El error se excluye a sí mismo de la armonía." Si relacionamos con esta descripción lo que dice más adelante (*ibid.*, p. 543): "Las grandes verdades de la existencia nunca pueden ser excluídas por la falsedad," vemos claramente que no hay lo que se llama exclusión en el universo de la Verdad. Este hecho científico permanece en pie: que el hombre, la manifestación del Dios todo inclusivo, no puede excluir a ni ser excluído por su hermano. El cristiano no conoce la palabra "exclusivo" en cuanto se refiera a su prójimo. La única exclusión que él puede legítimamente llevar a cabo es en cuanto al error y la falsedad, dondequiera que se les encuentre. El sabe que puesto que Dios es todo inclusivo, él también debe abrazar a toda la humanidad en su reflexión del amor de Dios, que es imparcial y lo abarca todo.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

A Book That Includes All Spain

"DON QUIXOTE" is the book of Spain. Its theater is the Spanish land. It is a book of the open air and the broad world. It has for landscape the burning plains, the desolate romantic mountains, the strip of blue by the coast; its outlook is along the Mediterranean world by the highway of the islands that Cervantes had traveled in youth, whence men came back with tales of sea-fight and captivity; on the long Northern edge lay Protestantism like a high mountain range, and its over-sea horizons stretched away to Peru and the Indies. It is a book written in Spain as from the center of the world. . . .

As the book of Spain, in the external and to some extent in the internal sense, "Don Quixote" was fed from the active life of Cervantes in his goings up and down in the country as a tax-gatherer and his journeys as a young soldier on the sea. He had, however, another and perhaps more engaging life in the world of books. He was as full of ideas as of experience. He was a scholar; and using this side of his nature he made his work as expressive of the literary power of Spain as it was representative of her active genius. "Don Quixote" was literary in its origin, a crusade by parody against a particular kind of literature; and, besides, the hero became a knight-errant through the reading of books, and he retained on his adventures that interest in literature of all kinds which makes the book as much one of letters as of arms. All varieties of literature used in Spain are to be found in it either in examples or by allusion and criticism, and not only those of native growth but some of foreign extraction, Italian and Arabic. The chronicle, the romance, the pastoral are everywhere present; verse in many forms, comic and serious; the tale of the Boccaccio type, and the realistic tale; the old Renaissance debate between arms and letters, and those discourses which are little highly finished essays of a not unlike sort; drama and poetry are also present in elaborate examination of their theory and practice, and the whole question of diction both by example and precept; and there is much specific criticism of authors and books. The ballad and the proverb, characteristically Spanish kinds, underlie the book, and the style includes all the scale from the homeliest and coarsest to the most artificial, ornate, and resonant known to fancy and conceit. Cervantes' interest in all these forms, methods, and questions is of the liveliest. Literature was in an unsettled state, a period of experiment, change and learning. . . .

The poetic irony of chivalry had been attempted in the old way and successfully accomplished by Ariosto, and other Italians, and their work ended an age; they belong to the Renaissance past. The solvent which Cervantes applied to chivalry was another irony, the irony of the living and actual world, the irony of prose; hence "Don Quixote" is said to begin modern literature, and the greatest of our Northern novelists, Fielding, Scott, Victor Hugo, to name no others, have taken alms of Cervantes' genius.—From "Literary Essays," by GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY. (New York: Harcourt, Brace. 1920.)

Formal Garden

The stone upon the path black banded is,
An odd formation jutting from the ground.
The dry leaves rustle round in chilling winds.
The flowering shrubs are shrouded now at last,
In low and formal patterns. Ivy weaves
Among the plants, and peach trees twisted to
A Chinese pattern bend beside stone walls.
Tall oaks give shelter to this terraced spot,
And from its tree-trunk benches there are views
Of honey, lemon-yellow, muted reds
Of trees less formal, standing by low walls,
Sun-touched, at evening, glowing—song in wind,
Obscuring busy drives and sky-lines too.
But wait! The stone has moved, though paths are still,
Bright beady eyes and bushy tail and stripes
Upright, and still—the dry dead leaves a bed.
It rustles in the wind, a chipmunk—gone.

LAVINA SILVER

Moon Watch

High, high, in a purple sky,
The moon is a watchman passing by;
Far, far, he counts each star
As his beams are turned where the planets are.

Bright, bright, from its eerie height,
The moon sends down his searching light;
Deep, deep, where the shadows creep,
The world is wrapped in moonlit sleep.

Slow, slow, gray outlines grow
Till the curtain of night dissolves in a glow;
Yon, yon, the moon is gone
Like a distant watchman moving on.

MAURICE HILL

Garden-Making: A Typically French Art

A CITY'S GARDENS and parks form such an important and characteristic part of its aspect that it is easily forgotten that they are a comparatively new feature, unknown to the Middle Ages. It is in the interval between the mediaeval town, pent up within the narrow compass of its walls for the sake of security, and the type represented by New York City, from which this expensive luxury of "waste space" has almost disappeared again, that parks and gardens became a normal adjunct. The public park, owned by the municipality, dates from the Age of Democracy and is unquestionably one of the greatest blessings it has conferred. At first it was mostly a matter of throwing the grounds of former palaces open to the public; not till later did municipalities and governments lay out public gardens on their own.

Only at rare intervals and in few branches of art has a single personality left so deep an impression on a whole period, and on the whole civilized world, as Lenôtre, Louis XIV's great landscape-gardener. His most celebrated and perfect masterpiece is, of course, Versailles; but up to the end of the eighteenth century, when English landscape-gardening came into fashion, every garden and park in France conformed to his pattern and his rules. He may be regarded as the real creator of the park, since before his day people only had gardens of different types—Italian, Spanish, or Oriental.

The Lenôtre park is part of an architectural whole, being an extension of the palace, in relation to which it exists. His is a typically French art, Latin and logical through and through; the trees, flowers and water with which Nature provides him are just so much material which needs the human intellect to make of it a work of art worthy of humanity. "Nature," with a capital N, had not yet been discovered, or rediscovered, and Nature untouched by the ordering and formative spirit of man was considered barbarous. There were woods, of course, but they served for the pleasures of the chase, and nobody thought of any other sort of pleasure in connection with them.

Lenôtre created the garden which carries on the style of the palace into the open air and provides a larger stage and a more impressive background for its life. Before long the palace of every ruler in Europe had gardens of this type, Lenôtre himself being called in to lay out in many cases—e. g., among others, in England and Prussia. They are now almost without exception public gardens and in most cases the finest in the towns to which they belong. . . . The exceptions are Italy, where the Renaissance gardens, which of course influenced Lenôtre, are the finest, and England, which invented the so-called "natural" style of garden at the end of the eighteenth century, even remodelling its Lenôtre gardens. This style spread everywhere during the nineteenth century and has remained supreme to this day. Presumably, however, the development of the latest architecture in the direction of purely geometrical forms will bring about a return to the formal geometrical garden, already much revived in England.—From "The Spirit of Paris," by PAUL COHEN-PORTHEIM, (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

A Monday Page

Miss Minnie's Matching Dog

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

Once upon a time there was a young woman named Miss Minnie who had a big red retriever. Rob Roy was a handsome dog with a very bright fine coat of curly hair and his owner was proud of him. She liked to go walking, wearing a suit almost the color of his hair. He would pace beside her, and people would exclaim,

"Miss Minnie and her dog are a sight to see!"

One day however they went for a walk beside a great marsh, through which a little brook ran in loops and folds. It was a day in September and it looked as though the marsh and the woods beside it had all turned the most beautiful colors to match Miss Minnie and Rob Roy. But there were lots of ducks in the stream as the retriever soon found out. He was the kind of dog who is very much interested in ducks and he ran back and forth across the marsh, and along the muddy banks of the marsh brook, while the ducks rose up quacking with their wings beating hard, and then settled back to another part of the stream.

An Exciting Game

Every time they settled, Rob Roy came galloping up to scare them again. He barked, they quacked. It was a kind of exciting game they played up and down the whole marsh, while Miss Minnie stood and whistled and called, and called and whistled. But Rob Roy paid no more attention to her than the ducks did.

But at last when Rob Roy was mud from nose-tip to tail-tip, with patterns of burrs here and there, and his tongue hanging out nearly a foot long with his running, he did finally come back to Miss Minnie. She looked at him with horror.

"I never saw such a sight," she told him, "We'll never go near a marsh again. But now I don't know how to get you clean."

They walked home and no one seeing them thought what a pretty sight they made, but everyone wondered instead however in the world Miss Minnie was going to get that dog clean. Fortunately just as she came to her house she saw the laundry man coming out the back door with the laundry bag.

A Happy Meeting

"Oh, I'm so glad I met you," said Miss Minnie. "Will you please take my dog and wash him, too?"

The laundry man looked rather surprised.

"We don't take dogs, Ma'am."

Miss Minnie pointed to the delivery truck at the curb which was dark blue with "Perfect Laundry" written on it in white, and something more under "Perfect Laundry."

"What does that say?" demanded Miss Minnie.

"It says 'We wash everything,'" the man admitted.

"Well, then," cried Miss Minnie in triumph, "isn't a dog something? You have to, since you say you will," and snapping the leash on Rob Roy's collar, she handed it to the laundryman and walked away.

"Excuse me, Ma'am," the man called after her. "Will he run?"

"Oh no, he loves going places in cars," Miss Minnie replied cheerfully, opening the front door and closing it behind her.

"Oh dear, I didn't mean that," said the laundryman to himself. "Well, here you go, dog. Jump in there with the laundry bags. If you were clean, I'd let you ride in front with me."

Two or three days went by, and toward the end of the week the laundryman drove up to Miss Minnie's house again, and while he went to the back of the truck a large dog who had been sitting on the driver's seat with him jumped to the ground and frisked up to the door.

A Changed Dog

It was clear that Rob Roy had been having a good time during his visit—I think all the girls had made a fuss over him and fed him sweets from their lunch boxes—but as Miss Minnie ran to the door to let him in and tell him how much she had missed him, she stopped to stare out of the window.

Was this her dog? Could it be? Rob Roy had been red and this dog was cream-colored with a few darker spots, yes cream colored.

She hurried into the kitchen, and opened the door.

"You've ruined my dog!" she cried to the laundryman.

"I know," the man said, "he does seem pretty faded. But you said he wouldn't run, lady."

"I meant run away!" Miss Minnie said.

"Yes but you said 'run' and to a laundryman that means 'fade,' and you said, 'run,' and that means 'fade'."

"Oh, all right, all right, it's my fault, but he's ruined."

Another Delivery

Just then another delivery truck drew up to the door and this time it was delivering clothes from a fashionable shop. The driver brought Miss Minnie a box.

"Oh, the suit I bought Wednesday," she said indifferently. "For Sundays."

Then Miss Minnie had an idea. She opened the box. In it lay a beautiful faun-colored suit. She looked at the new Rob Roy; she looked at the new suit.

At last she looked at the laundryman and Miss Minnie was smiling.

"Do you know," she said, "I believe they're a perfect match?"

So now people could still say, "Isn't it a picture to see Miss Minnie and her dog?" And it was. A brand new picture, too.

(Read about "The Strange Visit—next Monday.)

As Rob Roy barked, the ducks rose up quacking—A drawing by Maurice Day

To Jack Horner Fans

Dear Girls and Boys:

We thank you so much for all the lovely stories and pictures you have sent for Jack Horner's Party, during the past two years. We have loved to see them come and to send beautiful books to the children who sent the best. And we have enjoyed, too, seeing in print on the "page" For Children the names of all the girls and boys who came to the Party.

You have probably been wondering lately why the "page" For Children is now so small. It is on account of Government orders that say newspapers must use less paper. And that, you know, is because of the war.

The Jack Horner's Party pictures are lovely, but they take up a great deal of room, and we shall not have space to print them as long as the "page" For Children is so small. We want to explain this to all the girls and boys who like to draw pictures for the Party. We are sorry that we can't invite them to continue to send pictures until we have space enough to print them.

We hope you will still write stories for Jack Horner's Party. Stories take less space than pictures, and we shall go on printing the stories just as long as we can.

Good cheer to you all from

Your friend,

JACK HORNER

Near the Airport

The highway that is by our door
Buzzes with cars all day,
And overhead, with drone and roar,
The airplanes go their way;
They race the sky-roads up and down,
Sun-silver on their sides;
They're brave at night above the town,
They travel without guides,
And with their twinkling red-green lights
They jewel-thread our darkest nights!

KATHRYN WRIGHT

Puzzle Fun

Hidden Jumpers

In each of the following sentences is hidden a creature, an insect or an animal, noted for its ability to leap or jump well. As an aid, we will tell you that cat is the first answer.

1. We went to a picnic at a farm yesterday.
2. My uncle Jim abhors eating at picnics.
3. Ants do get in the food unless you protect it.
4. I used syrup on my waffle at the party.
5. I gave it to a donkey and he enjoyed it greatly.
6. I saw a boy playing on the grass hop perfectly over a hurdle.
7. After sundown, screech owls made weird and eery noises.
8. Where the lantern swung to and fro great clouds of insects gathered.
9. We saw a fine span of oxen in the farmer's barn.
10. His prestige remains as great as it always was.

Word Transposition

The same six letters, arranged in a different manner each time, make each of the six following words:

1. At dinner time your main meal is served on these dishes.
2. The lightest in color.
3. A U-shaped piece of metal with pointed ends, often used in place of a nail for holding wire, etc.
4. The leaves of flowers.
5. A picture drawn with crayons; also the crayon itself.
6. Narrow folds in a dress, fabric, or paper.

Puzzle of Words

Here are several sentences beginning with the letters Cin. This is only part of the word. Without the use of the dictionary, can you identify them? Each dot represents one letter which has been omitted.

1. Cin . ., a sure thing.
2. Cin . . . . . ., a large city in Ohio.
3. Cin . . .,a burned out coal.
4. Cin . . . . . , the girl who lost her slipper.
5. Cin . . ., another name for a moving picture show.
6. Cin . . . ., a tasty spice.

What Queer Fruits!

Yes, these are the names of fruits, but the letters in each name are rather jumbled. Can you tell what fruits they are?

A Speech
An Ogre
A Stirrer's Web
A Rib Presser
One Prim Mss
Nine Crates
Nine Grates
More Tan Pages
Range Boilers

(Watch for the answers next week.)

Let's Write Letters

Our Mail Bag

Today we are finding space to publish the letters of several boys and girls who have asked for pen friends through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose your letter in a stamped envelope bearing the partial address of the child as it was published, then mail it in another envelope to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway, Boston 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

The privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is extended to girls and boys in the homes of subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor. When you write to us, asking to have your name published, be sure to give us the name of the subscriber in your family.

Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Friends:

I am a boy ten years old and have been enjoying The Christian Science Monitor for about eight years. I am a cub scout and would like to correspond with any boy my age. I also like to build model airplanes.

Your friend,
John Henry M., Junior

Whittier, California

Dear Editor:

I would like to have a pen pal. I am ten years old, almost eleven, and I am in the sixth grade of a private boarding school. My favorite animals are horses and dogs. I would like to correspond with a girl in Scotland who loves dogs.

Sincerely yours,
Noreen Renie O.

Whittier, California

Dear Editor:

I am eleven years old and I am in the sixth grade of a boarding school. I would like to have a pen pal, one that loves animals, especially horses, cats, dogs, goats, rabbits, and little fat donkeys. I would like to correspond with a girl my own age who lives in Australia or Scotland.

I have as pets a goat, four rabbits, three cats, two ducks, eight chickens and a dog. I hope to have a horse soon. My hobbies are collecting little animals of all kinds, and taking care of mistreated animals.

Sincerely,
Trylvia D.

Tacoma, Washington

Dear Editor:

I live on a farm, and I have a pig which I named from a story that I read at school. His name is Pig-a-wee. I am eight years old and in the third grade. I want to write to a boy my age.

I like to play football. We play at school, but the ball is not pumped up. I like to play the second graders.

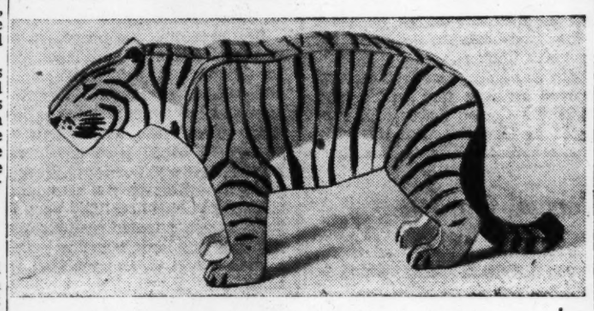
Sincerely
Paul H. H., Junior

Whittier, California

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with a girl in Texas or in South America who likes horses, rabbits, squirrels, dogs, cats, and goats. My pets are a horse and colt, a squirrel, three cats, one dog, and three chickens. Two of my best hobbies are pressing sea weed and raising colts. I am eleven years of age and attend a private boarding school.

Sincerely yours,
May Carol S.



Mr. Tiger's Jungle Suit

Here Come the Animals—7

By Philip Martin

Illustrated by the Author

The tiger, whose native home is in southern Asia, is a member of the cat family. Sometimes he is found in Siberia and China. In these colder regions, the fur is thicker and heavier than that of the tiger in India. Despite the rather bright color, the tiger is not easily seen in the jungle, where he blends with the background of light and shadow. His coat is usually a brownish yellow, marked with transverse black stripes. The under parts of the body, the inside of the limbs, and the cheeks are nearly white.

To make this toy animal, you will need wood in one-half inch and one-quarter inch thicknesses. Trace the pattern of the head and body of the tiger on one-half inch wood, which is smooth and fairly free from knots. Cut carefully along the heavy lines of the pattern.

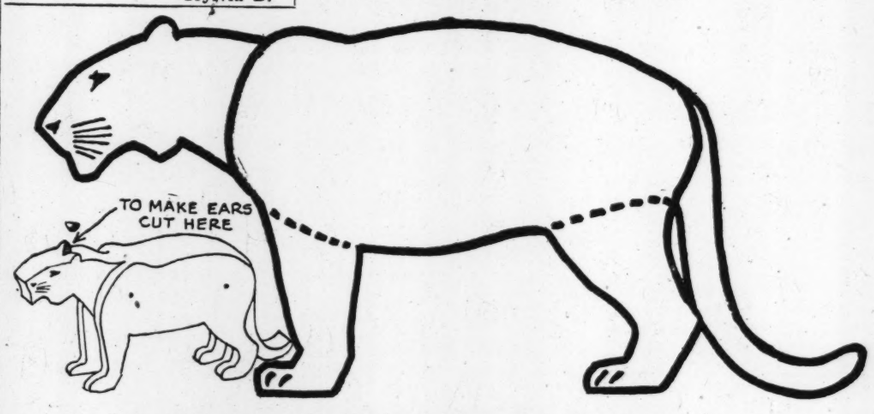
Then, using one-quarter inch wood, transfer and cut out the sides and legs of the tiger. If you desire to cut out both sides at once, nail two of the one-quarter inch pieces of wood together.

Assemble the three pieces of wood next, placing the one-half inch section in the center. For extra firmness nail with small brads.

The toy should be thoroughly sandpapered until smooth, especially so across the top and back where the three pieces of wood are joined. If you use oil paints, apply shellac first. If water color is preferred, shellac should form the last coat.

Paint the tiger white underneath, and a light brownish-yellow on the top; this will be easily done if you follow the photograph above. When the paint is dry, add the eyes, nose and mouth and foot markings, and last, carefully add the stripes. You may want to trace them in lightly with a pencil before using your thin brush.

(Watch for the toy panther on this page next week. You will want to add him to your parade.)



Trace and cut the patterns of your tiger along the heavy lines

A new book for children by

CAROLYN HAYWOOD

Author of

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BETSY AND BILLY
PRIMROSE DAY
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This humorous and tender account of six-year-old doings, illustrated by Miss Haywood's own drawings, will more than satisfy her constantly growing audience of children.

$2.00

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Indiana Boy, Southern Girl 4-H Leaders

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP) — Donald F. Mowery, Terre Haute, Ind., and Mary Jo Morgan, Laurel, Miss., were named National Achievement Champions of the 23d annual 4-H Congress.

As winners of the highest honor accorded by the organization, each will receive a trophy from President Roosevelt and a $200 college scholarship.

Other winners included Herbert Hoover, Oskaloosa, Iowa, runner-up, who will receive a $100 scholarship; Donald F. Sullivan, Potsdam, N. Y., declared National Boy Leader, and Mildred Reed, Bristol, Conn., National Girl Leader.

Irene Lofttus, Roseville, Ill., was one of the central section winners chosen from among 43 state champions on the basis of clothing achievements. She will receive a $200 scholarship.

Other winners in this division included: Dorisjean Edwards, Central, Ala.; Marian Cook, Lumber City, Ga.; Anne McWilliams, Prospect, Ky.; Margaret Roderuck, Walkersville, Md.; Dorothy Fobes, Moorhead, Minn.; Barbara Whitcher, Franklin, N. H.; Wilma Lyon, Junction City, Ore.; Alma Zimmerman, Winchester, Tenn.; Dorothy Sanford, Delta, Utah; Lucille Bott, Triadelphia, W. Va., and Murial Kolb, Berlin, Wis.

Mowery's award was given for his achievements in managing a 158-acre farm, from which he has earned $14,000 since 1941. Miss Morgan's record showed an income of $6,808.25 from projects completed in nine years of club work, including gardening, canning, clothing, foods, poultry and home improvements.

The National Boy and Girl Leaders will receive the same awards as the achievement winners.

Captain Britt Wins New Battle Honor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Capt. Maurice L. (Footsie") Britt now has the Distinguished Service Cross to go with the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Silver Star.

The War Department, announcing the latest award yesterday, said Captain Britt is believed to be the first soldier in this war to win all three awards. Captain Britt, who made football fame at the University of Arkansas and later as a pro with the Detroit Lions, is a resident of Lonoke, Ark.

The Infantry officer is on terminal leave, preparing to retire from the Army. He lost his right arm and suffered other wounds in the Italian campaign.

The D. S. C. was awarded him for extraordinary heroism in action on Jan. 24 of this year near Campo Morto, Italy.

The Silver Star, Captain Britt's first decoration, was won at Acerno, Italy, in September, 1943. The nation's highest award, the Medal of Honor, went to him for stopping, virtually single-handed, a German counterattack near Mount Rotundo, in Italy.

To the combat awards, Captain Britt has added a number of other decorations, including the Purple Heart with three oak leaf clusters for four battle wounds; the Military Cross of the British Empire; Combat Infantry Badge and a distinguished unit badge.

Bulgars Commit Suicide Rather Than Face Trial

ROME, Dec. 4 (AP)—Some Bulgarians accused of abusing captured American airmen before Bulgaria surrendered have committed suicide rather than face trial, Lieut. Gen. ra C. Eaker, Commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, said today.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Alabama

Montgomery: Montgomery City Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

California

Berkeley (joint lecture): Fox U. C. Theater, University Avenue near Shattuck, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 14. (Note change of hour.)
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
La Canada: La Canada Thursday Club, 4440 Woodleigh Lane, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
National City: Sweetwater High School Auditorium, Twenty-ninth and Highland Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.
Oxnard: Church Edifice, Second and D Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
San Francisco (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 120 East Valerio Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.

Colorado

Longmont: Longmont High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.

Florida

Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.
Hollywood: Central School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 15.
Lakeland: Mayhall Auditorium, South Massachusetts Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.
Lake Worth: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 10.
Miami (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3850 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
Sarasota: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 12.
Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 10.
Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 10.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 112 East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church) Church Edifice, 4115 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m. Dec. 11.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
Joliet: Church Edifice, Second Avenue and Sherman Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
Peoria (First Church): Church Edifice, 1001 Hamilton Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Dec 14.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Third Church): Church Edifice, Washington Boulevard at Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Martinsville: High School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., Dec. 10.
Wabash: Junior High School Auditorium 3 p. m., Dec. 10.

Iowa

Clinton: Washington Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Mason City: Church Edifice, 23 Third Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Kansas

Emporia: Lowther Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 17425 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Sturgis: Church Edifice, 211 North Nottawa Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Minnesota

Lake City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.
Virginia: Small Auditorium of the Recreational Building, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Missouri

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, 1117 East Ninth, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
Kansas City (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, Forty-seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Nevada: Church Edifice, Main and Arch Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 475 North Kingshighway, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 10.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker and Wydown Boulevards, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Nebraska

Hastings: District Court Room, Courthouse 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Kearney: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Nevada

Reno: Church Edifice, 501 Riverside Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.

New Jersey

Camden: Woodrow Wilson High School, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

New Mexico

Belen: Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

New York

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 10. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.

Ohio

Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Boulevard and Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Gilbert Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
Kingfisher: Church Edifice, Sixth and Sheridan Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Pryor: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 11.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Ellis Auditorium, North Main Street and Poplar, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.

Texas

Abilene: City Hall, North Second and Cedar, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 10.
Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
Breckenridge: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 10.
Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.
El Paso: Scottish Rite Cathedral, 301 West Missouri Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.
Galveston: Church Edifice, 2627 Avenue O, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.
Houston (First Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.
Vernon: Vernon High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Virginia

Roanoke: Church Auditorium, Church Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Wisconsin

Oshkosh: First Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 12.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

New York

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Dec. 17, 31, Jan. 7, 21.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 24.

Eastern States

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 17.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 17, Jan. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Dec. 17, 31, Jan. 7, 21.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Dec. 17, 31, Jan. 7, 21.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. W. T., CKY, 990kc, Dec. 10.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Dec. 10, 24, Jan. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Dec. 17, Jan. 21.

Bonus Urged For Faithful War Workers

Continued from Page 1

the Joint Chiefs of Staff revising its earlier estimates of a 46 per cent cutback after VE-Day.

At the same time, the WPB announced a decision to build $500,000,000 worth of new war-plant facilities to produce mortar ammunition.

General Somervell expressed confidence that the Army will lick the 10,000-man shortage of labor in foundries this month through a nation-wide recruiting service set up at its request by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor. He hinted that the National War Labor Board might authorize higher wages in this low-paying industry as an incentive to workers.

War prisoners are being used to relieve the nation's manpower shortage "to the maximum extent possible without contravention of the Geneva Convention," General Somervell told the Committee.

During his testimony, General Somervell made the flat statement that "no one so far has suffered from the lack of supplies. Our boys have had everything they could move."

He added that he was apprehensive that this situation would not continue. "I hope there will be no shortage, but there is every reason to expect it unless manpower deficiencies are overcome."

Under questioning by Senators Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan and Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, General Somervell said there had been no instance, when the strategy of the war had had to be changed because of a matériel shortage.

He went on to explain that the Army's anxiety stems from the danger that the supply line may not be as well loaded two or three months from now as counted on. "Our whole strategy," he explained, "is based on the assumption that we can deliver a continuing superiority of fire power.

"All the ingenuity of management and application of labor" will be needed to meet the new schedule for small-arms ammunition, he said.

Texas Sergeant Escapes From 2 Japanese Ships

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 4 (AP)—A Texas Army sergeant, Denver B. Rose of Houston, has just disclosed how he escaped from a Japanese prison ship that was torpedoed.

Sergeant Rose, who was captured on Corregidor, was on the prison ship with 749 other Americans, sailing north along the coast of the Zamboanga peninsula when the torpedo struck last Sept. 7.

"When the torpedo hit us," Sergeant Rose related, "many were caught below decks and never had a chance. The Japs turned machine guns on those who got into the water. I was within 50 yards of land when the Japs caught me and took me and 29 others into a small boat and back to another prison ship."

Back on the ship, his hands tied behind him, Sergeant Rose rubbed his bonds against a frayed steel cable, inflicting painful wounds on his hands, but finally cutting the ropes.

"I ran to the front end of the ship and slipped down into the anchor-hole," he related. "I hid there for about 20 minutes while they searched the ship for me. When I heard more shooting, I let myself down into the water."

"I treaded water very softly so as not to stir up the phosphorescence," the Sergeant continued. "Gradually I moved away from the ship and finally lit out for the shore."

He was one of 83 out of the 750 men on the prison ship who were rescued. The others perished. Sergeant Rose and the 82 others were rescued when the Philippines were invaded.

Children's Snow Suits About Double Last Year's

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The supply of new snow suits for children this winter is about 100 per cent greater than the slim pickings of last year, War Production Board reported yesterday.

"Snow cloth" for the suits, pants and legging sets was produced in volume slightly greater than the 6,360,000 yards called for in a special production program, WPB said. Checks of retail stores indicate that stocks are "well above the minimum needs "of consumers, but WPB has said the peak selling season is now under way and reports are necessarily incomplete.

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British Base Permanent Peace Upon Dumbarton Oaks Ideals

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 4—That Britain attaches the greatest significance to the fundamental conceptions in the Dumbarton Oaks plan as an aid to future world peace and security is shown clearly in the British Government's recent White Paper on the subject.

This brief and useful official commentary upon the four-power discussions maintains that the present wartime alliance of the United States, Britain, Russia and China is basic to a peace which will stand or fall by the willingness and ability of the great powers to maintain and continue that co-operation which is enabling them to conquer the enemy.

The fundamental conception appears to be that "responsibility should march with power," and that the right and duty to take action against threats of war should rest exclusively with the security council of the great powers.

Simultaneously, however, the great powers must be willing to surrender self-interest in the common cause and to use their military and industrial power so as to maintain and promote peace.

Benefit to Small States

The corollary to this is that the smaller nations will lose much power in decisions about war which was theirs under the League Covenant; but in this connection the present commentary emphasizes that the "greatest threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of the smaller states," arises from war.

The new plan will, it is hoped, provide permanent machinery and lay down the procedure under which international co-operation among all states, great and small, shall become habitual in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Prevention of war will be pursued by means of organized defense and concerted activities in all spheres, not only military, but also economic, social, and humanitarian.

The most significant departure of the new plan from the League of Nations project 25 years ago as has already been pointed out is that the maintenance of peace must be dependent upon a properly constituted organized defense system.

This is the committee to be composed of the chiefs of staff of the great powers which will be responsible for dealing with military units of individual nations to be placed at disposal of the security council. Such a move acknowledges from the outset that the guardians of the future peace must have power to use force whenever and wherever danger threatens.

Action When Threat Occurs

The League Covenant, it will be remembered, permitted war to be made legally without League members being obliged to intervene with force until violence had actually broken out. Under the proposed organization, however, intervention is possible when violence is merely threatened.

In addition, members will undertake to use economic sanctions at the demand of the security council and to carry out agreements regarding quotas of military force to be placed at the council's disposal.

It is significant also that any amendments will be binding on all nations, even those voting against them. "This is undoubtedly a great innovation in international procedure but necessary if the organization is to be able to adapt itself to the rapidly changing world of today."

Another significant change is introduction of regional responsibility within the wider world framework. This is also the result of experiences during the past quarter of a century and the realization that in the conditions of the world of tomorrow the forces at the command of peace must be distributed and prepared for combined instantaneous operations from an effective chain of common strategic bases.

Treatment of Germany

Regarding Germany and its associates there are also important differences from 1919, namely, they won't automatically enter upon common benefits with the victors immediately peace is restored. "Defeated enemy states will be subjected to a long period of special restrictions and will be denied the right to appeal to the provisions of the charter of the general international security organization."

The new Dumbarton Oaks plan is only given in outline. There is much still to be filled in and it is unwise not to admit that several important points are left unresolved which are essential for an international organization for the maintenance of future peace and security to succeed.

The next stage is the new meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin, when presumably the scheme for consideration of all the states concerned will be definitely formulated. In other words, general postulates have been accepted, now comes the application.

From the British point of view it can be said that much has been learned since 1919. Even between the two world wars many persons here still thought in terms of a pax Britannica under which war could be restrained through the exercise of Britain's unchallengeable sea power. But today it is crystal clear no one nation can itself maintain world peace, especially in these days of air power and modern weapons.

Britain realizes it is involved in two relationships—a world alliance through the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as a European power directly related to Russia and France. Thus it is called on to contribute toward the realization that isolation, both in thought, as well as in fact, is no longer possible.

Liberated France Harassed By Pro-Nazi 'Fifth Column'

Continued from Page 1

have been left behind by retreating armies.

Activities of the "fifth column" are by no means limited to Alsace and to other districts, immediately behind the battle lines. The French Minister of the Interior, Adrien Tixier, admitted recently that "he had received reports that the Germans had been landing parachutists in some regions of France to foment trouble and civil strife."

French SS Trained

Most parachutists dropped behind Allied lines are not Germans but Vichy-Frenchmen, chosen from the ranks of Joseph Darnand's Militia who left France with the Vichy chiefs. It is noteworthy that, according to a German broadcast, a French SS brigade called Charlemagne has been formed on German soil and that 3,000 French SS men are undergoing intensive training.

Many exploits of the "fifth column" in recent weeks have been hushed by Allied and French censorship in order to conceal the success of these sabotage activities from the enemy. The recent "mysterious" explosion which killed 40 members of the French Forces of the Interior at Pertuis (near (Avignon) may perhaps be traceable to "fifth column" action. Martial law has been declared in this region by French authorities. The attacked F. F. I. summarily executed several captured militiamen.

According to one recent dispatch, shots have been fired on F.F.I. units by unidentified men in automobiles in Marseille, Tarbes and Haute Savoie.

Armed assaults against Allied supply columns have been reported, inducing Allied military authorities to set up special units of railway and road guards. In some regions of France, F. F. I. groups and sections of the regular French Army are battling against gangs of French Militiamen and straggling German soldiers left behind by the retreating Nazis.

Assassination Attempts

It is no secret that again and again clandestine radio stations from inside France have radiocast secret information to the Reich. The Underground "railway" between the German-held French Atlantic seaports and the Reich still is in operation, although its activities have been curtailed by Allied countermeasures.

"Fifth columnists" also are responsible for attempts made on the life of leading republican personalities. Some days ago, Jean Paul-Boncour, former French Premier and leader of the parliamentary group in the Consultative Assembly, was attacked in his home department, Loir-et-Cher, but apparently was only slighty wounded. Previously already, Jean Cassou well-known French writer and Resistance leader, whom Gen. Charles de Gaulle appointed Commissary of the Republic in the Toulouse region, had been attacked and seriously injured by a Vichy Militiaman. Similar attempts against other personalities of the new regime have been reported.

Commenting on the exploits of the "fifth column," the Paris Socialist newspaper Le Populaire revealed that members of the "White Maquis" still at liberty were striving to arrange the escape of their comrades now under arrest. Guards of the Cherche Midi military prison in Paris frustrated recently preparations for mass escape of Gestapo agents and Vichy Militiamen.

The activities of the "fifth column" in France will not be curbed easily as the Germans can count on the support of a small but active group of Frenchmen, in France and in Germany, who have thrown in their lot completely with the Nazis.

Missouri Court Acts To End Election Row

MILAN, Mo., Dec. 4 (AP)—Sullivan County's bitter three-weeks-old dispute over 84 uncounted absentee ballots in the Nov. 7 election—which holds a threat of Electoral College complications unless settled—has reached the courts with filing of a mandamus suit seeking to command the canvassers to quit arguing and count the vote.

The argument, which hinges around a local sheriff's race in which Martin Franklin, Democrat, leads L. D. Green, Republican, by eight votes, is holding up the official canvass of Missouri's 1,500,000 votes and may force postponement of the meeting Dec. 18 of Missouri's Democratic electors to certify the State's vote to the Electoral College in Washington.

Yesterday Floyd Cleeton, apparently successful Democratic candidate for a county judgeship, filed a writ of mandamus in Circuit Court asking certification of the vote to pave the way for obtaining his election certificate. Judge G. Berk Green then issued an alternative writ directing the canvassers to "proceed with their duties" or show cause at a Dec. 8 hearing why they should not do so.

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Sports News

Giants Lead In Confused East Sector

National Football League

By the Associated Press

Eastern Division

Team—	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
New York	7	1	1	175	75
Philadelphia	6	1	2	241	118
Washington	6	2	1	169	149
Boston	2	8	0	82	233
Brooklyn	0	10	0	69	166
Western Division					
Green Bay	8	2	0	238	141
Chicago Bears	6	3	1	258	172
Detroit	6	3	1	216	151
Cleveland	4	5	0	175	198
Card-Pitt	0	10	0	108	328

Results Dec. 3

New York 16, Washington 13.
Philadelphia 34, Brooklyn 0.
Detroit 38, Boston 7.
Chicago Bears 49, Card-Pitt 7.
Only games scheduled.

Games Next Sunday

New York at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Only games scheduled.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—All was confusion today in the eastern division of the National Football League. Only two games remained to be played in the circuit, but in those two games are three teams still with a chance of winning the eastern division title and plucking that remunerative plum that is the inter-divisional playoff game.

The three are New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. The fourth team in the final league games is Cleveland—Buff Donnelli's unheralded batch of dynamite that may upset a down-to-the tape situation that already is confused. The situation today was this:

Giants Lead

New York beat Washington Sunday, 16-13, to take undisputed lead of the eastern division. The same two teams meet again next Sunday. If Washington referses the score, the two will be tied with seven victories, two losses and a tie each.

Meanwhile, if that situation occurs and Philadelphia beats Cleveland, then the Eagles will roost atop the East division standings.

Further, if New York and Washington should tie, and Philadelphia wins, then the Giants and Eagles would be tied and a playoff would be necessary.

A New York victory is the only quick and simple solution to a problem that has league officials from Commissioner Elmer Layden on down concerned. If the Giants win they will gain undisputed possession of the title.

They want the intersectional playoff Dec. 17, but the possibilities of an eastern division tie, necessitating a playoff to determine which team will meet the Green Bay Packers, western division titlists, are manifold.

Two Interceptions

Two pass interceptions by New York were responsible for the Giants' victory before 47,457 fans Sunday. Bill Petrilas, reserve quarterback, took the first and ran 24 yards over the Washington goal for the first. Howie Livingston set up the second, scored by Bill Paschal, fullback. Sammy Baugh, meanwhile, completed 25 of 35 passes for the Redskins, but most of them were short tosses, and total yardage through the air was but 273 yards.

Philadelphia, party of the third part in the triangular title fight, was having little trouble romping over winless Brooklyn for a 34-0 victory. While the Eagles were having a field day, their next week foe, Cleveland, was idle.

In other games Sunday, the Chicago Bears crushed the hapless Pittsburgh Steeler-Chicago Cardinal combination, 49-7, at Pittsburgh, and the Detroit Lions had little trouble trampling the Boston Yanke, 38-7.

Meanwhile, the Green Bay Packers sat back and waited, their season completed a week ago.

Week-End Sports

NEW YORK — Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of National AAU, announced 21-day limit had been waved for coming visit of Gunder Haegg and Hakon Lidman, Swedish track stars, thus permitting Ferris to arrange an extended itinerary.

NEW YORK — Navy soccer team was voted most outstanding college team by National Soccer Coaches' Association.

MILWAUKEE — Directors of Class AA American Baseball Association voted to retain Shaughnessy playoff plan.

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Que.— Two Toronto Granite rinks were tied for honors in the fifth international friendly curling games played here. Warren Walker and Dr. George Morgan each registered a 15-plus margin of score in three games won.

NEW YORK — The All-American Amateur Baseball Association voted to split its 1945 tournament into two divisions, one for players of 18 and under (limited division) and the other for players of 18 and up (open amateur division).

Glenn L. Martin, chairman of the board of directors, said that eight to 16 teams will be accepted for tournament play in each of the two classes. Site of the tournament will be decided at the February meeting of the Association in New York.

Ten College Grid Teams Undefeated

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Ten college football teams remained unbeaten and untied over the week end as the 1944 campaign ended to all practical purposes. The final tabulation (five or more games):

Team	G	Pts	OP
Bainbridge (Md.) Naval	10	333	70
Army	9	504	35
Ohio State	9	287	79
*Randolph Field (Texas)	9	408	6
Fort Pierce (Fla.) Amphibs	8	351	15
Maryville (Mo.) Tchrs	7	206	21
St. Thomas (St. Paul)	7	123	25
Dekalb (Ill.) Tchrs	7	118	48
Camp Campbell (Ky.)	6	203	7
Norman (Okla.) Navy	6	144	40

*Two games to play.

American Hockey League Standings

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	T	Pts	For	Agst
Eastern Division						
Buffalo	11	7	2	24	60	55
Hershey	8	7	2	18	55	45
Providence	5	10	2	12	64	74
Western Division						
Indianapolis	9	6	5	23	56	45
Pittsburgh	10	9	1	21	78	78
Cleveland	9	7	2	20	61	57
St. Louis	3	9	3	9	28	44

Typhoon Line Takes Glory As Bruins Defeat Toronto

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins may not win the National Hockey League championship this season, but it will not be for lack of trying on the part of three kids who are playing together in the big time for the first time this winter.

The boys are the youngsters on what Manager Art Ross is pleased to call his Typhoon Line of Kenny Smith, Frankie Mario, and Bill Cupulo, and their increasing effectiveness is proving the difference between victories and losses for the Bruins as the season wears along.

If it had not been for the kids, last night's game at the Garden would almost of a certainty been a loss to Toronto Maple Leafs, instead of a close 5-4 victory, and the Typhoons were receiving due credit as the Bruins headed for their contest with the league-leading Montreal Canadiens here tomorrow night.

Mario Up Before

Of the three only Mario has had as much as a taste of National Hockey League competition before, and he saw action in only nine games with the Bruins several seasons ago before he entered the Canadian Army. Smith and Cupulo were in amateur ranks last winter.

As is always the case in games against the Bruins, other clubs send their best lines to cover Boston's top trio of Herbie Cain, Bill Cowley, and Bill Jennings, which may take some of the pressure off the other two Bruin lines. But Toronto had only two waves here last night, and part of the time the kids were skating against Nick Metz, Gus Bodnar, and Mel Hill, and part of the evening against Bob Davidson, Ted Kennedy, and Tommy O'Neill. All are veterans of at least one season in the major league.

Four for Typhoons

While Boston's big line was shackled, figuring in only one goal, the Typhoons came through with the other four, Smith and Cupulo getting two apiece. And Cupulo's last tally was as pretty a goal as has been seen at the Garden all winter. It was a perfect passing combination from Smith to Mario to Cupulo, with Bill coming in off his own right wing, faking a shot to the near side, and then dragging the puck across the goal mouth only to flip in a high back-hander when Goalie Frank McCool hit the ice.

Manager Ross was all smiles in the dressing room afterward, for the kids are his pride and joy, and he named their line after the Spitfire in which his son, Flight Lieut. Arthur S. Ross of the RCAF, strafed occupied France and in which he was shot down and reported missing. Young Ross, himself, back on this side, has a soft spot in his heart for the kids too. They blow up quite a gale.

* * *

Briefs: Last night marked the second time Toronto has come here undermanned—they had only six forwards, five defensemen, and a goalie—and the second time they have been defeated . . . Today's hockey demands a full roster . . . Toronto is still handicapped by the absence of Sweeney Schriner, who will be out two more weeks, and Lornie Carr, who is expected back in action this Saturday . . . Ross Johnstone and Jackie McLean still can't cross the border to play hockey in the United States.

* * *

Wally Stanowski was back with the Leafs after his discharge from the R. C. A. F., but Coach Hap Day said Wally might be called up for the Army within 35 days . . . Stanowski last night was capable, but not as colorful as he used to be . . . Leafs did not arrive until 6:45 p. m., and Bruins began to groan—they have two such return trips to Boston for Sunday night games after Saturday evening contests in Maple Leaf Gardens.

* * *

Frankie Selke came down with Leafs, left for New York today . . . He will attend the league meeting in New York this Friday . . . Bill Cowley was shut out of the scoring last night, but still remains the league leader with 25 points to 23 for Toe Blake of Canadiens, who was also shut out in Chicago . . . With Young Ross last night was Parker Toulon of Duxbury, a pilot officer in the Atlantic Ferrying Command . . . He was Art's best man at his wedding, and when Ross was reported missing, he flew to London to find out what he could . . . The day before he got there, however, Art's base had been moved to France and Parker could get no news . . . He never gave up hope, however, maintaining that Lieutenant Ross would turn up in Paris. He did.

Caps Again Move Out in Front In Western Circuit

By the Associated Press

Johnny Sorrel's Indianapolis Capitals moved into undisputed possession of first place in the western division of the American Hockey League for the second time this season when they pasted Pittsburgh last night, 7-2.

Tied with Pittsburgh at 21 points before the game, the Caps jumped out in front in the first period, assuming a lead they never relinquished. The Hornets had gained the tie Saturday night when they slammed Providence, 10-5.

The Cleveland Barons, who had fought their way up to 20 points when they whipped Buffalo, 5-2, Saturday night, were prevented from keeping pace with the leaders as the Bisons came back to defeat them last night, 6-2. Buffalo's goals were made by six different players, one of whom was the surging George Pargeter, who has tallied seven times in the last four games.

Last night was veterans' evening at Providence as Freeman Jack and Roland Forget, assisted by Jack Lavoie, combined to smother the Hershey Bears, 9-3. Jack turned in the hat trick, scoring three times. Both Forget and Lavoie counted twice. It was the second straight loss for Hershey, the Bears having provided the St. Louis Flyers with their first win in a month Saturday when the Flyers came out on top, 2-1.

Jim Ferrier Leads Field

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4 (AP)—Sgt. Jim Ferrier, golfing soldier from Camp Roberts, Calif., held a one-stroke lead over the defending champion, Byron Nelson, of Toledo, Ohio, as they teed off today for the final round of the 72-hole San Francisco Open golf tournament.

Nelson, ex-National Open and P. G. A. titleholder in addition to high money winner of 1944, was the choice as he set out in the same threesome as Ferrier, former Australian champion and a pro at Elmhurst, Ill., before induction nine months ago.

Low Average

Steeped in tournament experience and with the lowest scoring average of the year, under 70, the Toledo star gained a stroke on Sgt. Ferrier in the third round yesterday. He hooked a three-under par 69 to the soldier's 70, but the latter clung to the lead he set up with a great 66 on the preceding day. At the halfway mark it was Ferrier, 141, and Nelson, 143. The third round established the Army's hope at 211 and the title defender at 212.

Ferrier carded a 33-37 for his third round, after losing ground on the 10th and 11th with bogies. Nelson put together 34-35.

They fired opening shots in the finals today well in front of the rest. Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y., held the third spot shooting from a 54-hole total of 215.

Next Group

Grouped at 217 for three rounds were George Fazio, Pine Valley, N. J., John Geertsen, Salt Lake City, and Denny Shute, Akron, Ohio, U. S. Open Champion Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was alone at 218.

Slammin' Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., scrambled yesterday and the day before, not up to the form that saw him win the Portland Open Nov. 26, and he was deadlocked at 219 with Mark Fry, Oakland, Calif., Harry Cooper, Honolulu, T. H., and Fred Wood, Vancouver, B. C.

Out of the running were such contenders as Bob Hamilton, Evansville, Ind., holder of the National P. G. A. title with a 226, and two times U. S. Open winner, Ralph Guldahl, at 228.

National Hockey League

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	10	4	1	21	54	37
Toronto	10	5	0	20	60	49
Detroit	7	4	2	16	62	42
Boston	6	7	1	13	58	61
New York	2	7	3	7	42	62
Chicago	2	10	1	5	49	74

Result Dec. 3

Toronto 4, New York 3.

Results Dec. 3

Boston 5, Toronto 4.
Montreal 2, Chicago 1.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Just to prove those stories about youthful college football players are true, publicator Ed Kennedy of Holy Cross relays the news that Wilbur "Whip" Halliday, 17-year-old Crusader end, indulged in his first shave just before the Boston College game. . . . Halliday was missed when the team was starting out to Fenway Park and Coach Ox Da Grosa found him in the hotel barber shop. . . . "You told me I was going to catch a touchdown pass today," Halliday explained, "so I wanted to look good for the pictures." . . . P. S.: Halliday caught one, but the pictures that showed him making a circus catch also showed the ball clutched tight against his face.

* * *

Although Harvard only played informal football this year, another Harvard has been going at it formally with great success. . . . Harvard, Nebraska, high school has won 13 out of 14 games—12 in a row—in two seasons and had only 16 players in 1943 and 15 this year.

. . . Ching Johnson, who serves as linesman at Washington hockey games this year, forgot himself the other night and body checked a player coming down the ice . . . Lieut. Jack Koyl of the Canadian Navy, former New York Rovers hockey player, reports the loss of his pet skates when his ship was torpedoed . . . "and was the Admiralty surprised when they got a claim for a pair of skates lost in the Mediterranean?" comments Jack.

Trackmen Honor Ryder

Dave Caldwell, Oscar Hedlund, Jimmy Powers, and Tom Halpin, record-holders before World War I, will be among the track and field elite who will gather at Hotel Lenox Dec. 13 to pay tribute to Jack Ryder, B. C. and B. A. A. coach.

Caldwell was an intercollegiate 880-yard champion and Hunter Mile winner; Hedlund once held the world mile indoor record; Powers held the N. E. mile record from 1913 to 1941, and Halpin held the world indoor 440-yard record among others.

Hartford Pilot

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 4 (AP)—The appointment of Merle Settlemire, coach and relief pitcher of the Hartford Eastern League baseball team during the past season, as the 1945 Hartford manager was announced by President John Quinn at Braves Field, Boston.

Treasury Bowl Game at New York Dec. 16

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP) — Randolph Field and the Second Air Force claimed the most attention in football circles today, although Monday quarterbacks doubtless were rehearsing the Army-Navy game and what might have happened if ——

The announcement over the week end that these two powerful service elevens would meet at the Polo Grounds Dec. 16 in a "Treasury Bond Bowl" game focused the spotlight on their games next Sunday at Los Angeles and Atlanta.

Unbeaten and untied Randolph Field, ranked as the No. 1 service team in the United States, tangles with the fourth Air Force (March Field) at L. A., while the Superbombers, beaten only twice in 13 games, take the field against the Third Air Force down in Georgia.

Their Polo Ground clash, arranged by the Sixth War Loan Sports Committee, is expected to net approximately $80,000,000 in bond sales against the $58,637,000 realized by the Army-Navy struggle at Baltimore. Admission will be through the purchase of War Bonds plus payment of $2 for Army relief purposes.

Apart from Army's 23-7 victory over Navy, Notre Dame, Louisiana State and Southern Methodist featured the final games of the 1944 campaign on Saturday.

The Irish defeated Great Lakes for the first time in history, 28-7; Louisiana State upset Tulane, 25-6, while SMU stunned the Southwest by beating the newly crowned titleholders, Texas Christian, 9-6.

In other games, Georgia Tech won the Southeast Conference title by swamping Georgia, 44-0, and Oklahoma retained the big Six crown by smearing Nebraska, 31-12. Virginia whacked North Carolina, 26-7, in the 49th renewal of the South's oldest continuous rivalry.

Bainbridge Naval and Fort Pierce (Fla.) Amphibs both wound up with perfect 1944 slates by winning yesterday. Bainbridge nicked Maxwell Field, 13-3, while Fort Pierce barely squeezed by the Third Air Force, 7-6.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Baseball Commissioner Landis refused, after seven hours' hearing, to change order barring William D. Fox, former president of Phillies, from baseball for life on charge of gambling.

Ten Years Ago

American League averages showed Lou Gehrig, with 165 runs-batted-in, leading league in RBI department for fifth time, tying Babe Ruth's record.

East, Midwest, Far West Corner Bowling Honors

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—The east, the midwest and the far west vied for the honors today as the fourth annual all-star match game bowling tournament swung into the second half of the preliminary stage with 125 entrants batting for a national title.

Joe Sinke of Chicago took over the lead early today as the second round of firing ended. He had a total of 2,445 for 12 games. His total in the fight for the $2,000 top prize was but five pins ahead of Andy Varipapa of Hempstead, N. Y., who had 2,440.

Behind the two leaders—and too close behind for comfort—were the following: John Crimmins, Detroit, 2,422; John Small, Chicago, 2,421; Private Joe Wilman, Ft. Lewis, Wash., and a native Chicagoan, 2,407; Ed Brosius, Chicago, 2,404; Herb Freitag, Chicago, and Norman Ashley, Los Angeles, 2,403 each.

Five Seeded

The 120 entrants from 20 states now bowling will roll another six games today, and wind up the preliminary phase of the tournament with six more Tuesday. Five bowlers, champion Paul Krumske of Chicago among them, have been seeded through the preliminaries and will not compete until the tournament reaches the round-robin, match game stage Thursday.

Of the 120 bowling in the preliminaries the top 48 will enter the semifinals Wednesday. From that group the top 11 will get into the round-robin series along with the seeded quintet.

The latter group, in addition to Krumske, includes Ned Day of West Allis, Wis., 1943 champion Connie Schwoegler of Madison, Wis., 1942 champion; Buddy Bomar of Chicago and Rudy Pugel, Milwaukee.

Wilman Slipped

Private Wilman, who led after the first day's rounds with 1,250, slipped to 1,157 last night to drop into fifth place in the standings while Sinke, who had 1,213 the first day, fashioned a score of 1,232 Sunday. Sinke's scores were 157, 179, 265, 226, 244 and 139 for his second series.

Chet Bukowski of Detroit came up with the highest six-game total of the tournament so far—1,257—Sunday, but had to combine that with a 1,066 of Saturday for a total of 2,323, good only for a tie for 22nd place with the veteran Billy Sixty of Milwaukee. Frank Tarbox of Findlay, Ohio, had the highest game of the meet, 267, and a 1,252 total Sunday, but his Saturday score for six games was 965, and he was far out of the running.

Canadiens Back In First Place With Leaf Loss

By the Associated Press

Montreal Canadiens were back on top of the National Hockey League by a single point today after turning on third-period heat to down a determined Black Hawk team 2-1 at Chicago last night.

Meanwhile the Toronto Maple Leafs, after a 24-hour tenure of first place gained by a 4-3 Saturday triumph over the New York Rangers, lost to the Boston Bruins, 5-4.

Maurice (The Comet) Richard set the Canadien offensive in motion by scoring in the first 25 seconds of the third period. Pete Horeck tied it up less than three minutes later, aided by Joe Cooper and Bill Mosienko. But continued Montreal pressure paid off at 15:54 when Fern Gauthier fired the game-winning shot on a play with Buddy O'Connor and Dutch Hiller.

At Boston the Bruins had to come from behind three times to subdue the Leafs, who were still playing without ace forwards Sweeney Schriner and Lorne Carr. It was Toronto's second loss of the year in the Boston Garden.

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Charming modern Colonial, 9 rooms, 2-car heated brick garage attached, central location on level corner lot, nice neighborhood, near schools, now available, in perfect condition. Lon. 1615, Braintree 1809 (Mass.)

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WOLFEBORO, N. H. — For sale, 11-room house on main street, near churches, schools and lake. Ready for use. $12,000. Circular on request. C. W. ESTABROOK, Wolfeboro, N. H.

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302

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WIDMER, 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

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Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 insertions	.35	.70
3 insertions within 7 consecutive days	.30	.60
1 insertion a week for 6 consecutive weeks	.30	.60
3 insertions a week for 4 consecutive weeks	.25	.50
5 consecutive daily insertions	.25	.50
1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.25	.50

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HELP WANTED—MEN

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Some knowledge of filing. Must be member of The Christian Science Mother Church. Reply to Box B-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTICAL NURSE needed as housemother. Apply Box X-92, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MIAMI 33, FLA.—Part-time help re-covering lampshades; experienced only. Miss Kathryn Roller, 2085 Seoffee St., Tel. 4-5122.

COMPETENT woman general, live in or by day; have laundress; near bus; $22 week. Cambridge. Call Tro 9094.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, colored, middle age, Christian Scientist, class-taught student, wishes position with bachelor, single person or employed couple; free to go anywhere; references. Lela Morris, 2103 E. Oakland Ave., Bloomington, Ill.

AT LIBERTY—Companion attendant, experienced, helpful; go anywhere; Christian Scientist. Box X-91, Suite 1550, 500 F

Today's Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day's sales	705,650
1944 volume to date	233,444,898
1943 volume to date	260,641,655

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	61½	61½	61½	
ACF-Brill Motor	39	10½	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Addressog-Mult 1	3	23	23	23	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	16	39⅜	38⅞	39	— ½
Alaska Juneau	14	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	116	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny pf	86	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	3	59½	59	59	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	14	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	152	152	152	
Allied Kid 1a	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Allied Mills 3e	3	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
Allied Strs 1	12	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅞
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	15	38¼	37½	38⅛	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	3	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ¼
Alpha P Cem 1	9	23¾	23	23¾	+1
Amerada Pet 3	3	98	97¾	97¾	
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	6	27½	26¾	27½	+ ¾
Am Airlines 2e	14	79¾	79¼	79¾	+ ½
Am Bosch 1e	28	17	16	16¾	+1
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	2	44¾	44¼	44¾	— ¼
Am BrSh pf5¼ †	10	130½	130½	130½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	47	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
Am Can 3	2	89¼	89¼	89¼	
Am Can pf 7	†150	182	181½	182	+1
Am Car & F 2½e	11	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅜
Am Chain & C 2	*1	25½	25½	25½	
Am Crystal Sugar	3	18⅝	18½	18½	
Am Crys S pf 6 †	20	106	106	106	
Am Distil	7	27⅞	27½	27½	
Am Encaus Tilling	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am European ¼e	2	10	9¾	9¾	
Am Export L 2	2	26½	26½	26½	
Am & For Pow	31	2¾	2½	2⅝	
Am & FP 7 7k	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
Am & F P 2 pf	32	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
Am Hide & Leath	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Am Ice	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ½
Am Ice pf 3e	2	78	77	78	+1¼
Am Internat .20e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Am Locomo 1.30e	62	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	+ ½
Am Locom pf 7	3	109¾	109	109¾	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	20	21¼	20⅝	21	
Am M & Met 1	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal 1	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Am NewsCo1.80 †	110	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¾
Am Pow & Lt	45	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	42	57⅜	56⅝	57⅜	+ ⅞
Am P&L $5 pf	42	50¼	49⅜	50¼	+ ¾
Am Rad&StS .40	44	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
Am R Mill .80	70	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
Am RM pf 4½ †	220	75⅞	75	75⅞	+ ⅝
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Am Seating	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 3e †	10	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ½
Am Smelt & R 2a	18	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7 †	120	160	159¼	160	
Am Snuff 2.40	1	45	45	45	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	37	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
Am Stores 1	5	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	51¾	51½	51½	
Am Sugar pf 7	*1	131½	131½	131½	+2⅝
Am Sum Tob 2e	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	26	166¼	166	166¼	+ ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	7	65¾	65½	65½	
Am Tob B 3a	14	67	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅝
Am Tob pf 6	†740	144⅞	144¼	144½	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	96	13⅛	12½	13	+ ½
Am Viscose 2	15	45⅜	44½	45⅜	+1
Am Wat Wks	89	8⅛	7⅞	8	
Am Woolen	10	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
Am Wool pf 12k	6	93¾	91	93¾	+3¼
Am Zinc L & S	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	5	56	56	56	+1
Anaconda C 2½e	*41	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅜
Anac W & C 1	†360	35½	34⅝	35½	+ ¾
Anchor H-G .45e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
AnchorH-Gl pf5 †	50	114	114	114	+2
Arch-Dan-M 2½e	4	53½	53½	53½	+2
Armour pr pf 6k	3	104	103	104	+1
Armour & Co	93	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	+ ⅛
Armstrong C 1⅓e	4	44	43¾	44	+1½
Arnold Const ⅓	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
Artloom Corp .40	5	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Assd Dry Goods 1	13	18¼	18	18¾	+ ¼
Assd D Gds1p6 †	50	109¾	109	109¾	+1¾
Atch T & S F 6	80	74¾	72⅞	74	+1¾
Atch T & S pf 5	3	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3e	40	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ¾
Atl Refining 1⅓e	11	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp ⅓e	22	15	15½	16	+ ¼
AtlasPowd3¼e †	115	59½	59	59	—1
Aust Nichols	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
AustN pfA5½k †	40	76	76	76	+ ½
Auto Car Co	7	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .20e	14	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Bald Loco ct1⅓e	57	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	352	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ½
Balt & Ohio pf	99	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	4	13	13	13	
Ban & A pf7½k †	110	68	67¾	68	+ ¾
Barber Asph ½e	30	25¾	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60a	23	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
Bath Iron Wks 4	12	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
Beech Aircr 1e	7	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Beech Creek 2	† 10	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Bell Aircr 1e	8	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	13	49⅝	48¾	48¾	— ¾
Best Foods 1e	11	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
Beth Steel 6	45	64	62⅛	63⅝	+1⅝
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	47	47	47	— ½
Black&Deck 1.60a	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .70e	188	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+1
B'oom'dale .90e †	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
Boeing Airplane 2e	23	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
Bohn Al & Br 3	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
Bon Ami A 4	† 10	96	96	96	+1
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	53	53	53	+1
Borden Co 1.70e	*16	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅞
Borg-Warner 1.60	24	39	38⅝	39	+ ½
Boston & Maine	25	6	5½	6	+ ⅝
Bower R B 2½e	2	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ¼
Braniff Airw .60	27	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br .90e	14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	10	38¾	38¼	38⅜	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat	2	41½	40¾	40¾	— ¾
Bristol-Myers 2	1	51	51	51	+1
Bklyn Un Gas ⅓e	11	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Brunswick-Balke 1	2	23⅛	23	23	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	21	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	128	128	128	+3
Budd Mfg	32	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	280	75⅞	75¼	75½	— ½
Budd Wheel ¾e	6	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
BuffaloForge 1.80	3	20¼	20	20	+ ¼
Bullard Co ½e	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	6	42½	42	42½	+1½
BurlingMills2.10e	4	39⅜	39⅛	39¼	— ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	8	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
Bush Term ¼e	210	7½	6¼	7½	+1⅜
Bush T pf 6 †	20	83	83	83	+1¼
BushTB pf 3½k †	290	68	65½	67½	+1½
Butler Bros .60	36	14	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
Butler Br pf 1½	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
Butte C & Z ¼e	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ⅓e	13	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ½
Byers AM pf 7	†140	91¾	91	91¾	+1
Calif Pack 1½	10	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .60	21	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¼e	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale 1	5	28⅜	28½	28⅜	
Canad Pacific 1e	40	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Caro C & O 5 †	70	118½	118	118½	— ⅛
CarpenterStl 1¾e	1	32	32	32	+ ½
Carrier Corp	14	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Carrier Corp pf2¼	1	62	62	62	+ ½
Case (JI) Co 1¾e	2	36½	36	36½	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	48½	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
Celanese Corp ½a	11	37	36½	36¾	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	127½	127½	127½	
Celotex Corp ½	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	310	19⅛	19	19	
Cent Aguirre 1½	11	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Cent R N J	20	11¾	10⅞	11⅜	+ ½
Cent Violeta S 3e	6	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 3	3	32	31½	32	
Certain-teed Prod	10	7	7	7	
Certain-teed pf	†160	130¼	130	130	
Chain Belt 1	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
Champ Pap & F 1	9	30	29½	30	+ ¾
Ches & Ohio 3a	31	50	49½	50	+ ½
Chi & E Ill	15	⅞	7	7	
Chi & E Ill A 2e	29	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	24	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf1⅞k	19	24½	24⅜	24½	
Chi Mail Or ¾e	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Chi & N W 5e	51	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+ ¼
Chi & NWpf .20e	57	49¼	48½	48⅞	+ ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	7	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
Chi PT prpf2½	†140	56¼	56¼	56¼	
Chickasha Cot O 1	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Childs Co	17	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	
Chrysler Corp 3	21	89⅞	89	89⅞	+ ⅞
City I&F 1.20	1	21½	20½	21½	— ¼
City Invest	†290	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
City Invest pf	† 50	95½	95¼	95½	
City Stores ½	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
Clark Equip 3	2	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ¼
Clev Graph Br 2	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	35½	34¾	35	+ ¼
Cluett Peabody 2	5	76¾	76⅜	76⅜	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	3	134½	133½	133½	—1⅜
Coca-Cola A 3	† 70	62¾	62¾	62¾	
Colgate-Palm ½a	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	*20	105¾	105¾	105¾	+1⅜
Collins & Aik 1	2	.5	.5	.5	+ ¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1	87	20⅛	18	19¾	+1¾
Col & South	† 4	22	21½	21½	— ½
Col&South 1pf	†260	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Col & South2pf †	40	20	20	20	+ ½
Col B'cast A1.80e	1	32⅞	.2⅞	.2⅞	+ ⅜
ColBr castB 1.20e	2	32½	32½	32½	
ColumG&El .20e	176	4½	3⅞	4	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	94½	93⅞	94	
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	50	87	87	87	+3
Colum Pict ½e	3	22	22	22	+ ¼
Colum Carbon 4	1	95	95	95	Dec 2
Comm Credit 2	*10	39¾	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 2	18	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅛
Comi Solv ¾e	25	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
Comwlth Ed 1.40	43	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Com'wlth&Soutn	143	¾	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Com & So pf 3¾k	4	93½	93½	93½	
Conde Nast 1e	4	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
CongoleumNairn1a	3	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
Consol Cigar 1½e	6	3.½	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾k †	3	99½	99½	99½	+1
Cons Copper .10e	7	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	28	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107¾	1.7⅜	107½	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	1	6	6	6	
Con Film pf 1k	9	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
Cons Laund .85e	1	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	13	31⅜	30¾	31¼	— ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	57	21¾	21¾	21½	— ½
Cons Vultee 2	16	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	9	25	24⅞	25	
Consol'n Coal	19	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅝
ConsumP pf4½ †	20	110¾	110½	110¾	+ ¼
Container Cp 1½e	8	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½e	8	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
Cont Bak pf 8	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
Cont Can 1	15	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib ½e	11	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	47⅝	47¼	47½	— ½
Cont Motors .60	14	8⅛	8	8	
Cont Oil Del 1.20	17	28½	28	28⅛	— ⅛
Cont Steel ¾4e	4	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	
Copper Bess 1½e	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Cooper Bess pf3	†160	46½	45¼	45¼	— ¾
CopperweldStl .80	17	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40	10	54½	54½	54½	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	4	60¾	60½	60½	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	50	181	181	181	+1
Cornell-D E .80	14	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
Coty Interna †	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	1	5¼	6¼	6¼	
Crane Co 1a	20	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	1	24	24	24	
Crosley Corp 1	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Crown Zel pf 5 †	20	105	105	105	+ ½
Crown Cork & S 1	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3e	36	34	33	34	+1
Crucible Stl pf 5	5	86	84½	86	+3
Cuba R R pf	†2310	29⅝	28½	29¼	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug 1e	29	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	20	108½	108	108½	+2½
Cuneo Press 1½	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Cudahy Pack .30e	3	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅝
Curtis Publishing	19	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	8	56½	55¾	56½	+1⅛
Curtiss-Wright ¾e	54	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	2	18¾	18¼	18¾	
DavisonChem 1¼e	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
DeccaRecords1.20a	2	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 2e	11	40⅛	40	40	
Deisel-W-G 1⅞e	2	23⅞	23	23	+ ⅝
Del & Hudson	31	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅝
Del Lack & West	108	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Detroit Edi 1.20	4	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Devoe&RayA 1a †	10	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Diam Match 1⅓	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
DiamMatch pf1½	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor 1a	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	10	48¼	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
Doehler Die 1¼e	9	43¼	43	43	
Dome Mines 1.20h	16	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
Douglas Airc 5e	9	66¾	65¾	66½	+ ⅜
Dow Chem 3	7	115¾	115⅜	115⅝	—1⅜
Dow Chem pf 4	1	112	112	112	+ ⅝
Dresser Indust 2e	28	53¾	52¾	53¼	+ ½
Dunhill Int	20	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
Duplan Corp .40e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
duPont deN 5¼e	13	154¾	154	154¾	+ ¾
Eagle Pich Ld .60	12	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
Eastern Air L	11	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
East S Stl .20e	11	23½	22½	23½	+1
Eastman Kodak 5	*2	168½	167	168½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg 3	5	50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅜
El Auto-Lite 2	9	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅜
Elec Boat 1½e	11	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	21	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	97¾	96½	96½	—1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	7	104½	103½	104	
El Storage Bat 2	3	45	44¼	45	+1⅛
EmersonElMfg.55e	6	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ¾
Endicott-John 3	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	
Eng Pub Service	13	15⅜	15½	15⅛	— ¼
EPSS5½pf5½ †	50	101½	101½	101½	— ½
Equit Off Bldg	143	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ¼
Erie R R 1	32	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
Erie R R ct 1	225	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
Erie R R pf A 5	4	63	62⅜	63	+ ⅝
EurekaVCleaner½	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Evans Products ½	23	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+ ⅝
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	12	46⅞	45¾	45¾	—1⅛
Exchange Buf .45e	1	4½	4½	4½	
Fairbanks Morse1a	3	41	40½	41	
Fajardo Sugar 2	25	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
Fams Tel & Rad	20	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
FedMng&Sm 3½e	6	24	23½	24	+ ¼
Fed Mogul 1¼e	4	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	4	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅜
FedDStrs pf4¼k †	80	104½	104½	104½	
Ferro Enam ¾e	4	25½	24½	24½	— ⅜
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	51½	51½	51½	— ½
FirestoneT&R 2e	5	54¼	54	54½	+1
First T&R pf4½	2	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
First Nat Strs2½a	4	43	42½	43	
Flintkote .90e	7	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ½
Florence Stove 2	*4	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	16	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
FollansbeeStl pf	70	48	46½	48	+1½
Food Fair Strs 1	6	15	15	15	— ½
Food Mach 1.40	2	62	62	62	+ ½
Foster Wheel 1a	71	28⅛	26⅞	27⅞	+1½
FostWhlpf 1½ †	120	25	25	25	
FranciscoSugar½e	13	17¼	16¾	17	
Freeport Sulph 2	8	22⅛	22	22	
Fruehauf T 1.60	2	39¾	39	39¾	+ ⅛
FruehaulTpf4½ †	30	114	113¾	114	+ ¼
Gabriel ¼e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30e	14	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Gamewell Co 3	†130	49⅞	49½	49⅞	+1⅛
Gardner Denver 1	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	21	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Gaylord Cont ⅓aa	2	20¾	20½	20¾	
Gen Am Inv 1g	38	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2½e	1	52	52	52	+ ¾
Gen Baking .60	9	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .80e	36	15	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	12	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Cable A	36	19⅜	17⅞	18¾	+1
Gen Cable pf7k	†130	117	115¾	117	+1½
Gen Cigar 1a	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	60	153	155	155	+2
Gen Elec 1.40	34	39¼	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	19	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜	+1⅜
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	30	110	110	110	— ½
Gen G & El A	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Gen Motors 3	43	62¾	62¼	62½	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv ⅓e	6	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
Gen Out Ad A 4	1	54	54	54	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	22	21½	22	+ ½
Gen Print Ink .30e	16	9¼	9	9¼	
Gen Pub Service	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Sig 1¾e	*1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Gen Real&Ut(new)	140	4¼	4	4⅛	
Gen Refract 1.10e	*16	21⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	350	105	103¾	104½	+1
Gen Tel 1.60	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	4	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅝
GilletteSafR .80a	36	13⅜	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	90	90	90	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	40	2 ⅜	20	2 ⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros 5$pf6	1	104	104	104	
Glidden Co .90e	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	2	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
Goebel Brew .20	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	40	162	155	162	+ 11
Goodrich BF 2	8	52	51⅞	51⅞	
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	104¼	104¼	104¼	
Goodyear T&R 2	15	48½	47⅞	48½	+ ⅝
Goun Hosiery ½ag	1	15¾	15¾	.5¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	57	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Granby Con M 30e	13	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	4	.7	16¾	17	+ ¼
Gt North Ry pf 2e	151	42½	42	42½	+ ⅝
Granite C S .175e	20	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ½
Grant W T 1.40	1	40¼	40¼	4.¼	
Gt West Sug 1.80e	7	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	160	160	160	
Green H L 2a	1	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
Greyhound C 1.40a	26	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Grum AircEn 1½e	30	28	26⅝	27¾	+1⅜
Guantan Sugar	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Guantan Sug pf †	30	182	181	181	—1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	35	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	15	59⅜	58¾	59⅜	+ ⅞
Gulf Oil 1a	6	46⅜	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
Hack W pfA1¾ †	10	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Hall W F Print

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

South Urged To Shift From Cotton Crop

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard proposed today that the South enter into a large-scale crop reconversion program to end its cotton troubles.

Testifying before a special House postwar planning committee, Mr. Wickard said there were several possible approaches to the problem but that the best was one calling for a reduction in the amount of cotton growing.

Under Mr. Wickard's preferred plan, the price of cotton would drop to the world market level, but farmers would receive temporary income payments based on adjustments they made to enter new farm operations. He acknowledged the program would "require heavy government spending," but said: "It offers a real possibility for eventually doing away with large annual subsidies."

Credit Extension

Declaring the plan offered the best possibility for a permanent, self-sustaining farm population in the South, Mr. Wickard said credit would have to be extended farmers for the purchase of livestock or equipment and for obtaining special technical services to individuals or co-operatives.

Government assistance in developing industry in rural areas and in encouraging southern industrialization also should be undertaken as a part of the same effort, he observed.

"The domestic and world market price of American cotton would be the same, and income payments would be made to farmers," he said in explaining the program.

"But these income payments would not be perpetual; they would extend only over a stated period and one of their main purposes would be to give direct aid to cotton farmers who needed to change partly or wholly to other lines.

"If such a course were followed, it would first be necessary to offer to all cotton growers some kind of income payment, on a descending scale during a fixed period of years, perhaps five, perhaps four.

Cushion Price Decline

"This should be sufficient for producers who can take full advantage of mechanization and of the other efficient methods that lower production costs. It would cushion the descent of cotton prices to a new level and make allowance for the time required to readjust farming practices and systems."

Mr. Wickard declared that holding up the price level on domestic cotton to parity through a government support program, while the cotton on the world market was at far lower levels, might eventually result in government purchase and sale of all raw cotton.

He mentioned as still another approach to the problem one proposing that American cotton growers receive parity for the domestically—consumed portion of their crop, with the remainder selling for export at world market levels. This procedure would give farmers an average price lower than parity, but there would be no restrictions on the amount of cotton each farmer would produce.

Record Rail Traffic Seen by Metzman

NEW YORK (AP) — American railroads will again establish new records in the transportation of passengers and freight in 1944, Gustav Metzman, chairman of the Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference said.

He estimated the passenger load for the year will total 96 billion passenger miles, 8 billions more than in 1943 and four times the load of 1940. He estimated freight traffic at 748 billion ton miles, an increase of 18 billion over 1943 and double the traffic of 1940.

Mr. Metzman presided over a meeting of the eastern presidents' conference prior to issuing his statement.

Surplus Aircraft Ready for Allocation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first trickle of war surplus transport aircraft is about to move to commercial airlines.

Will L. Clayton, Surplus War Property Administrator, announced that 20 twin-engine commercial type planes have been declared surplus and are available for allocation.

They are Douglas and Lockheed transports, standard planes on commercial airlines in this country and abroad. They are being released because the Army is using faster and newer equipment.

Mr. Clayton said the planes can be allocated as a result of withdrawal of an executive order which had allowed only 300 planes to be operated by domestic airlines.

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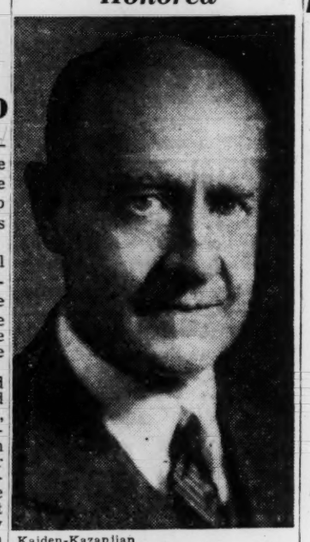

Kaiden-Kazanjian

Henry P. Kendall

President of the Kendall Company, who has been presented with the Taylor Key Award for outstanding achievement in the field of management. Mr. Kendall is New England Regional chairman of the Committee for Economic Development and a member of the Business Advisory Council, Department of Commerce.

Court Attacks U. S. Methods of Trying Conspiracy Cases

CHICAGO (AP)—Methods employed by the Government in preparing conspiracy cases have been criticized by Federal Judge Elwyn R. Shaw in taking under advisement a request of the National Dairy Products Company for dismissal of charges conspiring to fix prices.

National Dairy Products and 104 other corporations and individuals were accused of conspiring to fix prices of American and brick cheeze in an indictment obtained by the Federal anti-trust division in March, 1942.

"During the last 24 to 26 years, ever since the prohibition law," Judge Shaw said, "the general idea on the part of the Government has been to try conspiracy cases by putting everything in a sack and throwing it up in the air.

"In Washington, this killed Judge Eicher in the sedition trial. "This is not going to be a dragnet case. Before we go to trial we must have a bill of particulars and if a severance is required for some of the defendants it will be granted."

Judge Shaw gave the Government 90 days to file a bill of particulars.

George I. Haight, attorney for National Dairy Products, contended his client was a stock holder and not a dealer selling cheese as charged in the indictment.

The court questioned whether the issues in this case had not been tried in January when some of the defendants in this indictment were acquitted by a jury on a charge of trying to fix brick cheese prices.

Robert A. Nitschke, special attorney for the anti-trust division, insisted this indictment was separate and different from the one tried in January.

Supplies of Foreign Wool in U. S. Seen Largest in History

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign wool supplies in this country may be greater than ever before at the end of this year, grower representatives here predicted.

J. M. (Casey) Jones of Salt Lake City, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, estimated that imports this year may be 600,000,000 pounds in addition to the war stockpile. He said an effort is being made to "do something about it."

Mr. Jones reported the government, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, will buy the 1945 domestic wool clip as it has the clips of this year and last but the market is still threatened by the foreign stockpile, imports and the domestic wool still in the hands of the government.

Mr. Jones said he heard that the British Government was selling France about 140,000,000 pounds of wool and that perhaps half of that amount would be taken from the approximately 470,000,000 pounds stored in this country. But, he added:

"Foreign wools available for manufacture in this country are greater than ever before in history."

He said most civilian requirements are being met out of foreign wool and the Navy still is using considerable foreign wool. The Army, he said, is utilizing more domestic wool.

Mr. Jones estimated that the 1945 domestic clip would not be more than 320,000,000 pounds, which would be 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 pounds less than the 1944 clip, but he said the Agriculture Department estimated the 1945 clip at 355,000,000 pounds.

The domestic stockpile, he said, is about 147,000,000 pounds.

Postwar Building Projects Value Put at $5½ Billion

NEW YORK (AP)—Value of postwar building projects, with plans underway or completed, now totals $5,485,591,000, the committee on postwar construction of the American Society of Civil Engineers announced.

The committee said the value of projects, based on figures compiled by Enginering News-Record, increased $603,713,000 during the seven-week period ending Nov. 22.

Meanwhile, Edmond B. Butler, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, said studies of public housing needs here and in 400 other regions throughout the country now were being made at the request of the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Britain to Get U. S. Credit But Not Under Lend-Lease

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Third of four articles on British-American postwar trade relations

NEW YORK—Previous articles outlined the vital need of Great Britain to export heavily in the postwar period, or as Prime Minister Churchill put it on Thursday, " . . . to rebuild the export trade which we deliberately gave up in the extremity of our emergency, but without which we cannot live in the future."

The new "second-phase" lend-lease agreement just announced jointly by London and Washington must be viewed in the light of this vital British need, and in fact its terms appear to be largely shaped by such needs.

Britain Gets a "Leg-up"

Without in the slightest casting any moral obloquy on the agreement, or disparaging the statements by which it has been explained to the public in the United States and Great Britain, the new set-up can hardly be explained without by-passing some of the unavoidable double-talk in these statements, and stating more candidly than have public officials what the agreement actually does. For it definitely gives the British a "leg up" in their dire export problem, yet without literally violating the legal ban in the American law on the use of lend-lease for such a laudable purpose.

The existing lend-lease or mutual-aid agreement narrowly confines lend-lease. It involves a pledge to the American people that lease-lend will be used solely for the defense of the United States, and also a pledge by the British to the United States Government that Downing Street will not exploit lend-lease to facilitate British re-export of American goods which might thereby come into competition with direct American exports.

The American public, presumably, understands little of the pressing need of the British economy for postwar exports or of Britain's tight foreign-trade situation.

Hence a candid extension of the scope of lend-lease to the purpose of bolstering up the British position or of giving a much-needed blood-transfusion to British postwar trade might not receive a favorable reception in Congress or in Main Street; and in fact suggestions have been rife—to which the Washington Administration is probably quite sensitive—that Washington might be quietly planning to stretch lease-lend illegally to cover purposes not in the original document or understanding.

Churchill on Lend-Lease

All this probably explains why the new agreement actually implies and accomplishes a good deal more than it says or than officials in Washington or London have said about it. This is why Winston Churchill was able at the beginning of a paragraph of his recent statement to the Commons to remind the members that "it is no part of the Lend-Lease Act to provide general relief (to Britain) or to provide for postwar reconstruction or to aid our export trade," and yet to explain that in effect the new agreement does directly or indirectly these very things.

The new agreement gets there in a number of ways.

To begin with, it involves a two-stage change from the present arrangement. First change would come next Jan. 1, 1945, when a large number of items are removed from lend-lease. Second change comes on the day of Victory in Europe, when a still further reduction in lend-lease is implied.

The official euphemism for the first change is that it puts a large number of items of United States exports to Britain on a "cash" basis, sometimes called "direct purchase." But this means more than meets the eye at first glance. The obvious purpose is to get certain American exports to Great Britain out from under the restrictions of the lend-lease agreement. This is clearly indicated in Churchill's statement that after Jan. 1, "we shall no longer get shipments . . . under lend-lease of any manufactured articles for civilian use which enter into (our) export trade, nor of many raw materials and semi-fabricated materials such as iron, steel and some nonferrous metals. We shall then be free (sic) to export a wide range of goods made from those materials."

Can Britain Pay Cash?

The joker in the story appears in his subsequent remark about these very items, that "we shall (then) pay cash (sic) for any additional supplies (over lease-lend) we wish to take from the United States for export purposes."

The catch is in the word "cash." In a limited sense Great Britain will actually pay "cash." London has in point of fact accumulated a fair amount of dollar balances in the last year or two, through export of various items to the United States. And in this connection it must be realized that outside of lend-lease the United States since Pearl Harbor has become increasingly a net debtor country to the rest of the world, including Great Britain.

But in a broader sense, Great Britain as the world's largest debtor today on balance has no "cash." It has cash only in the same sense that a Southern cotton grower heavily in debt to the merchant at the forks nevertheless is able to pay "cash" on a few items of his purchases now and then. Actually the re-exportable items will still be sent to Britain on the cuff—but charged in another ledger.

And the same wires which bring the news of the new agreement also bring the true explanation—in Assistant Secretary of State Acheson's important outline to a House Postwar Committee, of Administration plans for postwar foreign loans. He outlined methods by which both private and governmental foreign credits can be extended. And Great Britain is the one that needs them most.

The Johnson Act

The proposal to repeal the Johnson Act would make possible private loans to Great Britain through New York bankers. Without such repeal they are still illegal.

And governmental loans would be made possible by the proposals to expand the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank, and to liberalize the restrictions now legally surrounding this bank. Britain would likewise be helped (though not immediately) by the Administration's desire to join the proposed "Bank" for Reconstruction and Development agreed on by the delegates at Bretton Woods last July.

Final piece in the jig-saw puzzle is supplied by a story in the New York Journal of Commerce on the very day the new lend-lease agreement was published, saying that, "The Administration will ask Congress in the next few weeks for legislative authority to supply financial aid to Great Britain in obtaining substantial amounts of materials and other supplies needed for England's use after V-E Day."

Gist of the matter, to which all these things add up, is that the Administration (which has been strongly and rightly pro-British since long before Pearl Harbor, and which currently is lavish with plans for foreign credits to stimulate postwar United States exports) is apparently planning to lend Great Britain what Great Britain needs to start up her export business, beginning Jan. 1, and to do it on credit, but not on lend-lease credit, and therefore to get the British out from under the limitations of the original lend-lease agreement. It will thus tend also to get the Administration itself out from under the potential criticism that it is lend-leasing Britain the wherewithal to export in competition with American exports. The true distinction is merely that it will be lending the wherewithal, not lend-leasing it.

(Further aspects of the new lend-lease agreement, tending in the same direction, together with their justification, will be discussed in a subsequent article.)

She Doesn't Think It's So Unusual, Iowa Business Woman Learns to Fly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON, Iowa—Mrs. Jennie Lind Johnson believes there is nothing unusual that at 61 she is learning to fly an airplane.

A successful business woman, Mrs. Johnson has definite plans for purchasing a plane and using it in her business after the war. So she is learning to fly. She made her solo flight after 13 hours and 55 minutes of flying time and soon will have enough hours for a private license.

She is owner of a feed supplement business. She has 400 dealers and salesmen working for her in 21 states and she plans to save time and expense by flying over her territory. Mrs. Johnson also would like to commute to her ranch in Colorado by airplane.

Mrs. Johnson never had been in an airplane until she took her first lesson and only by chance did she have that lesson.

With the idea of using a plane for postwar business, Mrs. Johnson tried to interest her grandson to learn to fly at her expense. Jerry didn't like the idea, so she tried to get her niece, Miss Maxine Hunt of Rippey, Iowa, to take lessons. The girl didn't want to either.

Last summer Mrs. Johnson took her niece to the airport thinking she would change her mind and take a flight in one of the planes. Instead Mrs. Johnson took the flight and decided to fly herself.

Mrs. Johnson had no difficulty passing the physical requirements. Her husband passed on in 1936 and it was then she took over the business. She says she doubted her ability as a business woman more than she did as a pilot.

"I guess it is a little unusual for a woman my age to fly," she said. "But I don't see why they can't, although it is more expensive than driving an automobile.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.67	1.66	1.67	1.66⅜	
Minneapolis	1.59	1.57⅞	1.59	1.58	
Kansas City	1.56¾	1.56⅛	1.56¾	1.56	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.63¼	1.62½	1.63¼	1.62⅞	
Minneapolis	1.57⅛	1.56½	1.57¼	1.56¾	
Kansas City	1.55¼	1.54¾	1.55⅛	1.55⅛	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.54⅛	1.53⅜	1.52¾	1.53⅜	
Chicago	1.54⅛	1.53⅜	1.53¾	1.53⅜	
Kansas City	1.47⅛	1.46¾	1.47⅛	1.47¼	
Dec. Oats					
Chicago	....	....	....	.68¾	
Minneapolis	.63¾	.62¾	.63¾	.62⅞	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.09	1.10⅜	1.08⅝	1.10⅜	1.08¾
May	1.09⅜	1.10	1.08⅞	1.09⅞	1.09⅛
July	1.07½	1.08½	1.07⅛	1.08½	1.07⅝
Sept.	1.06⅛	1.07⅝	1.06	1.07⅝	1.06⅜
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.12½	1.13⅛
May	1.02¼	1.02½	1.02	1.02⅛	1.02⅜
July	.98¼	....	....	.98¼	.98⅛

Wool

Grease

Decem	....	....	....	92.5n	92.5
March	....	....	....	90.7b	90.5
May	....	....	....	89.2b	89.0
July	....	....	....	88.2b	88.0
		Tops			
Decem	....	....	....	134.0b	134.3
March	131.0	131.5	131.0	131.1b	130.5
May	127.0	127.3	127.0	127.1b	126.5
July	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5b	123.3
October	121.0	121.0	121.0	120.8b	120.8

n—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

December	21.62	21.69	21.62	21.62	21.64
March	21.75	21.79	21.74	21.75	21.74
May	21.75	21.78	21.72	21.72	21.72
July	21.56	21.56	21.54	21.55	21.53
October	20.80	20.82	20.80	20.81	20.77

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

Dec.	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
		Eggs			
Dec.	36.40	36.70	36.35	36.65	36.25
Jan.	33.30	33.30	33.30	33.30	33.30
Oct.	35.30	35.30	35.30	35.30	35.25

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

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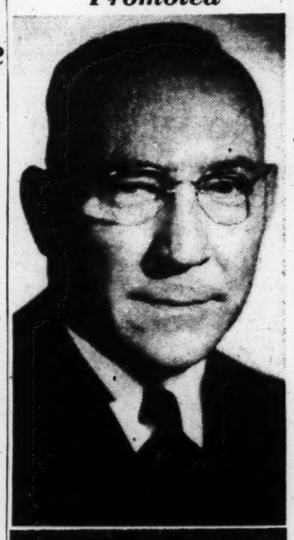

Above: G. F. Ashby, elected executive vice-president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and below: Paul Rigdon, named acting vice-president of operations, according to an announcement by William M. Jeffers, president of the railroad.

Steel Deliveries Tight With Renewed Munitions Demand

CLEVELAND (AP)—The magazine Steel said renewed pressure for large shells and other munitions has forced steel deliveries into the tightest position in more than two months.

"Bar schedules are particularly affected, followed by sheets and strip, with shapes, plates and practically all finished steel products further deferred than for some time," said the publication. "In actual length of time for delivery on current buying, sheets lead all major products but the increased delay in recent weeks has affected bars more than any other."

The trade journal also noted a tightening in scrap and pig iron.

"Continued buying of steelmaking grades of scrap in anticipation of another winter of European war brought prices much nearer ceiling. No. 1 heavy melting steel advancing $2.50 per ton in eastern Pennsylvania and $1 per ton at Pittsburgh and Chicago," said Steel. "Quotations now current leave little space beneath OPA ceilings and indications are the market level may reach that height before long, in view of the excellent demand now being met."

Steelworks operations last week increased 1½ points to 96½ per cent of capacity.

Senator Sees No Ratification For International Oil Pact

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Administration's program for international agreements on postwar trade has suffered a setback through an apparent Senate committee "death sentence" on the oil compact with Great Britain.

Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee predicted that the treaty, which his group received last Aug. 24, will "never be ratified."

No hearings have been held and Senator Connally's attitude made it extremely doubtful that the treaty will ever get out of a committee pigeon-hole.

Industry Against It

The oil treaty is the first formal agreement the Administration concluded on postwar international trade. Some looked on it as setting a pattern for subsequent international agreements on tin, rubber, sugar and basic alloys.

Apparently the oil treaty has been wrecked on the rock of resistance from the American petroleum industry, raising the question whether compacts on other materials could survive at the Capitol if subjected to fire from interested industry groups.

"It is my view," Senator Connally said in a statement, "that the treaty is unfair to the American oil industry and is not necessary for the general welfare. I have been opposed to ratification since it was first submitted to the committee."

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn) said he too doubted if the treaty would be ratified, and made it clear he was opposed to international allocation of our oil.

Senator White (R-Me.), acting minority leader, likewise opposed the idea of an international organization saying how much oil the United States could produce.

Federal Domination Feared

The treaty provides for collaboration between the American and British governments in the development of the world's petroleum resources. It calls for eventual establishment of an International Petroleum Council representing all oil producing and consuming countries.

Various groups of the American petroleum industry have criticized it. Some have called it "vague" and "indefinite" yet protested that it might lead to extension of federal control over the petroleum industry.

One of its critics has been Ralph T. Zook, president of the Independent Petroleum Association, who loosed a blast today at a suggestion from the National Planning Association that oil imports might be tremendously increased in postwar years.

In a statement, Zook noted that the planning association, a private organization, includes among its officers and trustees "a number of men who occupy official positions" in the Government.

"If they do not speak with official sanction, there should be a quick repudiation of the proposal they have made," he said.

Atlantic Shipyard Pay Discrimination Cited in Brief to WLB

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (AP) — Eric H. Petterson, president of the East Coast Alliance of Independent Shipyard Unions of America, has filed a brief with the shipbuilding commission of the National War Labor Board in connection with the annual wage review in Washington in which he lists what he terms "injustices" to Atlantic coast yards under the present system.

The brief asserts that no shipyard on the Atlantic Coast is using a uniform system of upgrading and that such a system, including a promotion system, is desirable and should be adopted.

Mr. Petterson contends that an injustice is being done workers in shipyards on the Atlantic Coast in that the percentage of first class mechanics in this area, is far below the percentage of either the Pacific Coast, Gulf Coast, Great Lakes or inland shipyards.

"A worker who knows that he is qualified and is doing a mechanic's job and is denied the promotion that is due him is no longer an efficient worker and will take the first opportunity to go elsewhere for a job where he can be paid his just rate," the brief asserts.

The brief cites that the East Coast Alliance is not a party to the shipbuilding stabilization committee and had no voice in determining the night shift premium. "Gross injustices" exist in payment of the premium, the brief said.

The brief claims that "a gross discrimination has taken place in dividing the Atlantic zone into three geographical boundaries for the purpose of wage differentials." The East Coast Alliance has previously protested to the shipbuilding commission the unfair treatment to labor in southern regions in this respect.

Oldest Process of Iron-Making Retested at Costly Ohio Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — That long and hard-fought battle over whether the oldest known method of making iron is still practical may be decided by tests with a new $1,000,000 sponge iron plant here.

The plant, built by Republic Steel Corporation at its Warren, Ohio, Works for the Defense Plant Corporation, has just been put into operation.

The plant was planned more than two years ago when the steel industry, swamped with war orders, ran into a shortage of iron and scrap. The Government then sought a quicker and less expensive method of getting large quantities of iron quickly.

The sponge plant's daily output of 100 tons of iron will go to Republic's electric furnaces at Canton, Ohio, which have been handicapped by an acute shortage of scrap free of alloys. Alloys in scrap are undesirable in the electric furnaces for making high-grade steels because of the difficulties of determining accurately the alloy content. However, scrap supplies now have become ample, and the sponge iron must now try to find its economic place as a base material for special grades of steel.

Working of Sponge Process

The sponge process, which was in general use for making iron long before the blast furnace was invented 300 or 400 years ago, is very simple. Finely divided ore is heated, out of contact with air, below fusion temperatures.

The method used at Warren, known as the Brassert Cape process, circulates coke oven gas through the ore in a vertical cylindrical furnace. Oxygen is removed from the ore, leaving porous metallic iron which then is briquetted for easy handling.

The temperature is never above 1,300 degrees F., and is below the temperature necessary to remove impurities such as sulphur silicon, phosphorus.

Many governmental officials have proposed locating these sponge plants near low-grade iron deposits throughout the country, but this is the first unit being given a trial. Republic is using high-grade magnetite from its upper New York State mines.

This ore, noted for its excellent properties for making some special types of steel, is partly processed near the mines, making it about 75 per cent pure iron. Much of this ore also is used in blast furnaces for special purpose iron in this district.

Moved to Warren Plant

The sponge plant was designed by Herman A. Brassert, internationally famous iron and steel engineer, who built many iron and steel plants in the United States, England, Germany, and other countries.

Republic originally planned it for its Youngstown works, but then moved it to its Warren plant about 12 miles away, because a better supply of desulphurized coke-oven gas from its by-products coke plants was available, saving more than $100,000 in cost.

Steel makers in recent years have considered making sponge iron, feeling that the sponge plants might be able to produce directly a nearly carbon-free iron that is malleable. This would relieve the steel industry of many problems which result from use of alloy scrap.

Some branches of the industry have been quite skeptical of the ability of sponge plants to compete with blast furnaces because of higher costs.

About 15 years ago, U. S. Steel Corporation spent many millions of dollars in experimenting with the process at its Lorain, Ohio, works but abandoned this later.

Radio Dispatching of Cabs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Yellow Cab Company of Washington has asked Federal Communications for authority to experiment in the radio dispatching of cabs. The application said the use of radio would assure "more prompt, efficient and continuous taxicab service."

Fairfax (Buffalo) Hotel Sold

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Fairfax Hotel has been sold to the Sheraton Corporation, which owns 20 hotels in Eastern cities. The name of the Fairfax, which has 400 rooms, will be changed to the Sheraton. The hotel has been owned by Paul J. Rich, Sr., and his family.

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STANDARD SHOE STORE 48 Main Street and 29 Mercantile Sq.
Wilbur Coon, Health Spot, Air Step, Queen Quality for Women
Matrix, Bostonian, Crosby Square for Men
Buster Brown Shoes for Children

BIDDEFORD
See Preceding Page

LEWISTON

Gifts FOR MEN
★
Practical Wearable Masculine
★
DOBBS HATS
SPORTSWEAR
ROBES—GLOVES
MUFFLERS
FINE SHIRTS
CRONIN & ROOT
Sell Good Clothes
127 LISBON STREET

X-Ray Fitting

SHOES
For You and Your Family
CANTER-WINNER
87 LISBON STREET

LUGGAGE
Leather Gifts for All
Traveling Bags
Billfolds—Dressing Sets
Many Others
FOGG'S LEATHER STORE
123 Main Street

FULLER BRUSHES
For Christmas Gifts
Call
J. Garfield Goding, Jr.
44 Spring Street Phone 4985

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
Harriet Lawry Garcelon
704 Manufacturers Bank Bldg. Ph. 3016

JUDKINS LAUNDRY, Inc.
Quality and Service
Invisible Marking Used Exclusively by Us
193 Middle Street Tel. 29

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-2703. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop in Our
Christmas Gift Depts.
Select from Our Vast Collection of Gifts for Everyone
Owen Moore's

FOSS'
Luncheonette
A Clean Place to Eat
653 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

M. F. BRAGDON & CO.
Painting Material
Wall Paper
Janitor Supplies
47 Exchange St. Phone 3-7239

Our Christmas Gift Line Is Quite Complete
and we feel sure you will find the answer to your problems in Gift-Giving in our store.
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Me.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters—Decorators
Paperhangers
131 Preble Street Dial 2-8794
Portland, Maine

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

DIAMONDS
There is nothing so precious to the heart of Womankind, as a beautiful diamond ring. At Carter's our displays mirror the scientific knowledge of our buyers who selected them for brilliance, beauty and perfection. Superb mountings.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 CONGRESS—PORTLAND, MAINE

Gold Jewelry
For Every Whim and Fancy
Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Pendants, Rings, Crosses and Lockets.
Jade and Turquoise Birthstones for December
J. A. Merrill & Co
503 CONGRESS STREET

BUY COAL NOW
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
ANTHRACITE COAL BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll always do better at **LINCOLN'S** 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.
926 ELM STREET

GIVE THE BIBLE AT CHRISTMAS!
NEW HAMPSHIRE BIBLE SOCIETY
Religious Book Shop
Warren Street at Durgin Lane

Toys the Year Around at
FRENCH'S RADIO SHOP!
Radio Headquarters
10B No. State Street Tel. 2310

CHRISTMAS
Make it Pyrex this year!
We have a full line of obtainable items—from 5 cents up.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
STELLA M. LINES
201 Patriot Bldg., Concord, N. H.
Phone 2301

A Quilted Coat
To whisk about in Sunday mornings—to lounge about in comfortably. To give to your mother and best friend alike!
HARRY G. EMMONS

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

CO-OP FOOD STORE
Only one store in this community is consumer owned.
This is it!
CONCORD CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Inc.
37A SO. MAIN STREET

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

THE NEEDLE NOOK
Stamped Goods, Embroidery Flosses, Yarns, Crochet Material
45 School Street Tel. 1932

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

INSURANCE
MORRILL EVERETT

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

SAVE TIME! SAVE GAS!
Do Your Christmas Shopping in One Stop at
SEARS
Concord's Most Complete Department Store
You'll find something for everyone on your list
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
19 SO. MAIN ST. TEL. 3330

Christmas Gifts
of distinction
Multi Facet Diamonds
Ostrich Leather
Duncan Glass
Christmas Cards
G. W. Stuart & Co.
30 NORTH MAIN STREET

DOVER

ROSS FURNITURE CO.
38 THIRD STREET
Complete HOME FURNISHERS
TEL. 856

Broiled Hamburger Steak and Fresh Mushroom Sauce, 75c
at
DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Morrill Building Tel. 816

Shop for Christmas at the Ladies' Wear Dept.
or
The Furniture Dept.
at
GREENLAW'S
60 Third Street

For anyone on your Christmas List
a GIFT CERTIFICATE from
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE

Kenwood All-Wool Blankets, 72x84 ..... $14.95
All-Wool Chatham Blankets, 72x84 ..... $10.00
at
Farleys Reliable Dry Goods Store
428 Central Ave. Tel. 344-W

FRIED CLAMS A SPECIALTY

HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Ave.

PEOPLES MARKET
The Best in
Groceries, Provisions, Meat and Fish
Use the Telephone 480
487 Central Avenue

Arlen's Stores
at
DOVER, LACONIA, ROCHESTER, CONCORD
Where you can shop with confidence

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street Tel. 73
Your Patronage Appreciated
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
Fruits, Nuts and Pastry

MANCHESTER

Attention ! ! !
Christmas Shoppers—
Complete stock of fine Kitchen Needs—Clothes Hampers. Indeed! Your entire Christmas shopping can be pleasantly and economically done at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
632 ELM STREET

CHRISTMAS BOOKS
for All
They are usually first on a Christmas "Want" List—Make book first on your Shopping List.
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

The Always Wanted Christmas Gift
SHOES—SLIPPERS
SHEA'S SHOE STORE
790 ELM STREET

Loveliest of Gifts

JEWELRY
Distinctive Pieces
Matching Sets
Ear Rings, pins, bracelets, beads, Sterling and Gold plated.
MISS MARY CAHILL
50 HANOVER STREET

Dec. 3- 5—Greenwich Village, Don Ameche
Dec. 6- 9—Mr. Skeffington, Bette Davis
Dec. 10-12—Barbary Coast Gent, Wallace Beery
Dec. 13-16—The Seventh Cross, Spencer Tracy
Dec. 17-19—Mask of Dimitrios, Sydney Greenstreet
Dec. 20-23—Mr. Winkle Goes to War, Edw. G. Robinson
Dec. 24-26—Janie, Joyce Reynolds
Dec. 27-30—Casanova Brown, Gary Cooper
LYRIC THEATRE
Phone 2869 HANOVER STREET

Let us INSULATE Your Home
Savings Up to 40%. Free estimates.
Phones 5818
Henry R. Sundeen Co.
833 WEBSTER STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

No Gift Lovelier

than that of Furs
Fur Salon—Second Floor
McLane & Taylor
24 WILLOW STREET

GENTLEMEN
PETTICOAT ALLEY *in Floyd's is the store for you men.*
Our expert staff will help you select her Christmas gift. Virgin wool suits, coats or holiday dress, slack or blouses. A gift extraordinary.
FLOYD'S

Practical Gifts for Christmas
Ample Stocks
Men's Robes, $10.95 to $25.
"ZELAN" Du Pont Sheep Lined Jackets $15.00
Others $6.10 to $25.00
Shirts—Ties—Socks, etc.
McQUADE INC.
844 ELM STREET

For a Merrier Christmas
Something *Lovely* for Her *Leisure*
"TEXTRON" HOSTESS COATS
$8.98 to $18.50 Sizes 12 to 52
"The Gift Store for Everyone on Your List"
JAMES W. HILL CO.

J. HODGE CO.
Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds—Moldings—Brackets
Box Shooks
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Phone 400
485 Elm Street

Important Gifts for Important Ladies
Bags—Gloves—Compacts—Robes—Lingerie—Slips—Dresses and Furs
This Christmas, It's
PARISEAU'S
"The Style Center of New Hampshire"

Hundreds of Christmas Gifts of Quality and Value
In Every Department Throughout This Great Store
Christmas gifts for every name on your list! Select from large, complete stocks of fresh, crisp, new merchandise—at prices you wish to pay.
LEAVITT'S

Place Your Turkey Order for Christmas Now!
HOLIDAY SPECIALS
Nuts, Fruits, Dates, Fruit Cakes, Pudding, Cranberries and Sauce
Phones 296 and 4567
Steele's Service Store
815 CHESTNUT STREET

All Types of
Drapery Service
Window Shades—Venetian Blinds—Slip Covers — Curtains — Pillows—Draperies
Phone 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 West Central Street

FREED'S BAKERY
European Rye Bread
Our Specialty
ROLLS AND PASTRY
359 Pine Street Tel. 7632

MERRY CHRISTMAS
and
HAPPY NEW YEAR
G. F. St. Lawrence and Son
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
101 Hanover Street Phone 7885

A Permanent
The Perfect Christmas Gift
and
A gift you can give yourself
Phone 354
Ida Patzke's Beauty Shop
21 DUBUQUE STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

LAWRENCE P. SULLIVAN
Fine Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes for Men,
Sole agents in Newport for Knit-tex Topcoats, Stetson Hats, Freeman Shoes.
TEL. 23 257-259 THAMES STREET

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Gaspee 7610. Hours: 10 A. M. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angell St. Tel. PL. 1660-1661

THE ARCADE FLOWER SHOP
Choice Flowers
85 Weybosset Street GA 0954

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 THAYER STREET
Shop and mail now for Christmas while our stock is full!
Come in and see our display of Christmas Cards
GIFTS NOVELTIES
PLAZA CARD SHOP
147A Westminster Street, Opp. Childs

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ARLINGTON ALEXANDRIA

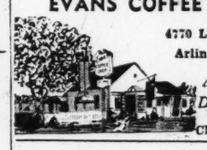
Helen Waldron
MISSES' APPAREL
2830 Wilson Blvd., Arlington
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
Sportswear, Millinery, Accessories
Featuring Nationally Advertised Merchandise
"It's the personalized service that counts"

YEATMAN'S for HARDWARE
3021 WILSON BLVD. in CLARENDON
Phone OXford 2243
Arlington, Va.
Paints, Tools, Electrical Appliances, House Furnishings, Fireplace Equipment, Plumbing Supplies, Garden Supplies, Dog Supplies, Bicycles, Toys, Sport Equipment, Sanding Machines, Lawnmower Sharpening

Emile Jr
Hairdresser
Permanent Wave Specialists
Hair Cutting by Male Artists
OXford 1204 *CHestnut 4337*
3020 Wilson Blvd., in Arlington

GORE'S ESSO STATION
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. Alex. 3278
for Road Service

ANTIQUES
Helen L. Hanna
2522 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington Virginia
It's Fun to Look!
Telephone—CHestnut 5814

EVANS COFFEE SHOP

4770 Lee Highway
Arlington, Va.
Approved by Duncan Hines
CHESTNUT 9888

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	A	N	A	T	E	E	
A			N		P		
R	A	N	G	O	O	N	
Q		H	E	L	D		
U	P		L	I	E	F	
E	A	T		V		E	
T	R	I	V	E	T	S	
T		L		S	A	T	
E	L	L	A		T	I	
	H	E	R	B		V	
C	A	R	R	A	R	A	
	S		O			L	
D	A	R	W	I	N	S	

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON (Continued)

BE PREPARED!
Have Your Clothes Cleaned the "Southern" Way!
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 N. Payne St. Alexandria
Quality Merchandise Reasonably Priced
PENNEY'S
IN ARLINGTON
Highland and Wilson Boulevard

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

OUR BEST VALUE—THIS CHRISTMAS
WAR BONDS
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
We are authorized Issuing Agents for U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

Brighten Up Your Home
with
Furniture From
McGEHEE'S

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES
are on our counters now
BIBEE'S
Meats Fruits Vegetables

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for the whole family
at
D. Moses & Co.
SCHLARAFFENLAND FOR ALL

THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP
for Books—Stationery—Gifts and Office Supplies
J. P. BELL CO.
816 MAIN STREET

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam
Just telephone 812
and end wash-day worries
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

GIFTS of JEWELRY and SILVER
that will last a lifetime
Phillip's
BROTHERS INC.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 80186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Authentic Reproductions"
Smith Furniture
422 Granby St. Norfolk 10, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver
Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

Our Forty-first Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

Albright Florist
ED. A. KNIGHT and MRS. [illegible] RILEY
(Flowers by Wire)
PHONE 26026
115 W. Freemason St., Norfolk 10, Va.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES

BELMONT AND CARY	4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN	5-8261
618 N. LOMBARDY	4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE.	5-2857

ROANOKE

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
GIFTS
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
DIAL 6241

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

NATALIE SHOPPE
invites you to make your Christmas selections now

Keep Up the Homes We Are Fighting For
REID & CUTSHALL
The Department Store of Home Furnishings

Visit
JOS. SPIGEL'S, Inc.
FOR
Your Winter Coat and Dresses

SELECT YOUR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Now at
Pugh's

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
38 Years Serving You
Sole agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

IDEAL LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING
J. T. Eanes, Proprietor
"One Call—Does All"
Dial 6231 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

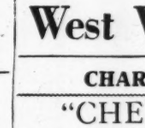
CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders, Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1323 WASHINGTON E.

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers Street Phone 37-933


Super Market Basket
Meats Vegetables
Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

THE DIAMOND
Charleston's
Finest Department Store
Capitol St. Phone 28-111

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized
Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

HUNTINGTON

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

Angel's FURS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for Men, Women and Children
918 4TH AVENUE

FERN-MARIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
322½ NINTH STREET
PHONE 5080

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

The Style Shop
Now Location
1005 4th Ave.

Coffman Flowers
Potted Plants and Pottery Gifts
506 TENTH STREET PHONE 8133

Season's Greetings
Steven's Hat Shop
315 Ninth Street
Bags—Costume Jewelry—Hats

Malpy-Kopp, Inc.
Men's Clothiers and Furnishers
Arrow Shirts
Keith Albee Bldg., Huntington
The House of Worsted-tex

THE KIDDIE CORNER
948 FOURTH AVENUE
Shop Early for Christmas
At Huntington's Exclusive Shop for Children

Archer's **FLOWERS** AND **FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP**
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

MORGANTOWN

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant Street

WHEELING

Wheeling Headquarters for
Christmas Cards
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone 3868 917 Market Street
WHEELING, W. VA.

"It's the cut that counts"
Let us cut your hair to bring out the beauty of your natural wave.
Special attention given to children
McCOY BEAUTY SHOP
108 Maple Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

Dependable, Economical
PITTSBURGH COAL
ALL SIZES
CLEAN COAL CO.
WOODSDALE 463

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

HAVE YOU TRIED

Jackson's
THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KINGSTON

Harper Method
MRS. STELLA PERCY
264 Bagot St., Dr. Folger's Bldg. Kingston, Ont., Canada
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands.
Phone Dial 9483

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel 4-1132, 2 to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store
SHOES OF QUALITY AND COMFORT
Armstrong & Richardson
79 Sparks St. 3-1222

R. & P. Powell GROCER
GIFT BASKETS BOXES for OVERSEAS
290 Elgin Street
Phone 2-2411

Omega Watches
English Sheffield
Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Revlon Cosmetics
Available at
Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdresisng
MISS B. HAWKINS, 230 LAURIER AVE. W. 3-5088

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
the Christian Science Monitor
The Southam Company Limited

BEESLY'S
Drug Stores and Restaurant
TWO STORES
220 Elgin, 745 Bank Street
Corner First Avenue
A Wide Selection of GIFT SETS

121 Bank Street Phone 3-3408
Edward C. Walsh
MEN'S WEAR
★ Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories

Dustprooted Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

The Best New Books at
A. H. JARVIS
"The Book Store"
159 Bank Street
Established 1888

Mc. Keen's FOOD MARKET
Groceries and Fresh Meats
82 SECOND AVENUE 5.1848

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone Hudson 2830 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St., Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food. Well Served.
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Harper Method
Specializing in
HarperCOLD Permanents
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands
D. W. MacMILLAN
22 College Street Phone Kingsdale 3360

THE HARRIS COAL CO.
LIMITED
Dealers in COAL, COKE and WOOD
Office and Yard: 514 Coxwell Ave.
Phone GLadstone 1174
Toronto 6

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

Bonnett
Telephones ELgin 3371 ELgin 3372
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1564 QUEEN ST. WEST
TORONTO

CHECKER GRILL
Lunches Sandwiches
Soft Drinks, etc.
2253 Bloor Street W. JU. 0350

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 5976
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE

Staines FLOWERS
15 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto
Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 5446

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits, Provisions
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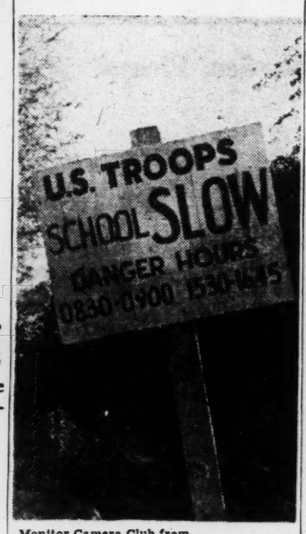


Monitor Camera Club from J. D. Robinson, Darlington, England

Yanks in Britain

Heavy military traffic on one of England's rural lanes caused this novel sign to be erected in North Devon.

Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bükk (bük)—Mountains of Hungary.

Dahl, Col. Arne (är′-nĕ däl)—Norwegian officer in command of troops returning to Norway to co-operate with the Russians.

Kabaw (kȧ-bô′)—Valley of Burma.

Limon (lē-môn′)—Village on Leyte Island, gateway to the Ormoc corridor.

Omura (ô-mo͞o-rä—even accent)—Air base on Kyushu Island, Japan.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Colmar (kōl′-mär)—Capital of Upper Alsace.

Eschweiler (ĕsh′-vī′-lēr)—East of Aachen, Germany.

Gyöngyös (dyûn′-dyûsh)—Seven-way road junction northeast of Budapest.

Jülich (yü′-lĭĸ)—Important road junction between Aachen and Cologne, and a bastion of the Rhine.

Maasbree (mäs-brā′)—Town of Holland.

Mulhouse (mü′-lo͞oz′)—Industrial city of France.

Saverne (sȧ′-vĕrn′)—Gap in the Vosges Mountains.

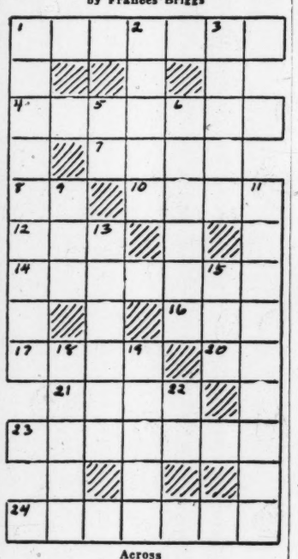
Strasbourg (strȧz′-bo͞or′)—Manufacturing and commercial city of France.

Venlo (vĕn-lō′)—Dutch border city and communications center.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is a sea cow?
4—What city is capital of Burma?
7—What French actress appeared on American stage in "A Parlor Match"?
8—Aloft.
10—Gladly.
12—Would you eat, row, or don a marchpane?
14—What are three-legged stands?
16—Perched.
17—What was first name of Mrs. Wilcox, American journalist and poet?
20—Musical note.
21—The tarragon is a fish, wolf, or herb—which?
23—What place is famous for its fine marble?
24—What tulips are named after a famous English naturalist?

Down
1—Who accompanied Joliet on voyage down the Mississippi?
2—Poem by Browning, "The —— and the Child."
3—What is a species of lyric poem in which longer verse is followed by a shorter one?
5—Concord is capital of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
6—If you ate a Barouni, it would be what (pl.)?
9—Average.
11—What are anniversary days of joy, civil or religious?
13—What is the handle for turning rudder of a vessel?
15—To make lace.
18—What is the capital of Tibet?
19—The shaftment is a part of what weapon?
22—Symbol for barium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Not Have Gasoline-Electric Autos, Like Diesel-Electric Trains?

P. E. E. of Newport, Maine, asks: "Why would not a gasoline-electric drive for automobiles be as successful as diesel-electric is for trains? The old Owen Magnetic was very good, and it seems as if modern alloys might make it possible to use the idea successfully now."

The answer would seem to be that while a gasoline-electric drive no doubt would be mechanically successful as a power plant for automobiles, its adoption does not seem economically practicable.

The problem was submitted to F. E. Wynne, of the Transportation Engineering Department of Westinghouse. His analysis of the factors involved is as follows:

"Although considerable research and development work has been done by various men on gasoline-electric drives for automobiles, the main obstacles have not yet been overcome.

"These obstacles are: (1) excessive weight of equipment, and (2) high initial cost.

"The apparatus required for such an automobile would consist of an internal combustion engine, an electric generator and electric motors. All this adds up to uneconomical weight and cost, factors which put gasoline-electric driven automobiles for the present out of the competitive class of the standard gasoline - mechanical driven machines."

It will be noted that the obstacles mentioned by Mr. Wynne apply also to the use of diesel-electric drive in trains, but in the latter case they are of much less consequence.

In the case of the automobile, you retain the original source of power—the gasoline motor—with most of its expense and weight. In the case of the train, the use of diesel-electric drive eliminates entirely the steam locomotive, its cost and weight. Thus it is much easier for the change to be economical and practicable in the case of the train than in the case of the automobile.

W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Golden Gate (Calif.) Guardian

"Sir, I agree it's a misfit—but it's the only way I could get all my stripes on!"

Brevities

Has the old slogan, "In union there is strength," given way to a new one: "In UNIONS there is strength"?

The Neighborhood Borrower appears baffled by that new-type waffle iron which prints the owner's initials on the waffle.

He'll Never Live It Down

The "most embarrassed sergeant of the present war" was discovered the other day in Memphis. The brawny three-striper suddenly found himself engulfed in a milling crowd of 125 little Girl Scouts that had just piled out of a passenger train.

Naturally there had to be some buck privates around to witness the scene. "Yoo-hoo!" yelled one group to the crimson-faced sergeant, "so that's the outfit you belong to!"

Among Other Things

A large lady swept into a Chinese laundry down in Chelsea, tossed onto the counter a laundered shirt with several buttons missing, and inquired what the management was going to do about it. The management shrugged his shoulders and expressed little or no interest. "Very well," said the large lady. "We will take this into consideration at the peace table."—The New Yorker.

Marking Time

An ambitious, hard working young man entered the Army and after three months was made a corporal. Writing home to his wife, he said: "I have had my first promotion, but speak to the neighbors as usual and don't move into a larger house yet."—Army and Navy Journal.

Wide World

Clothespins of Metal

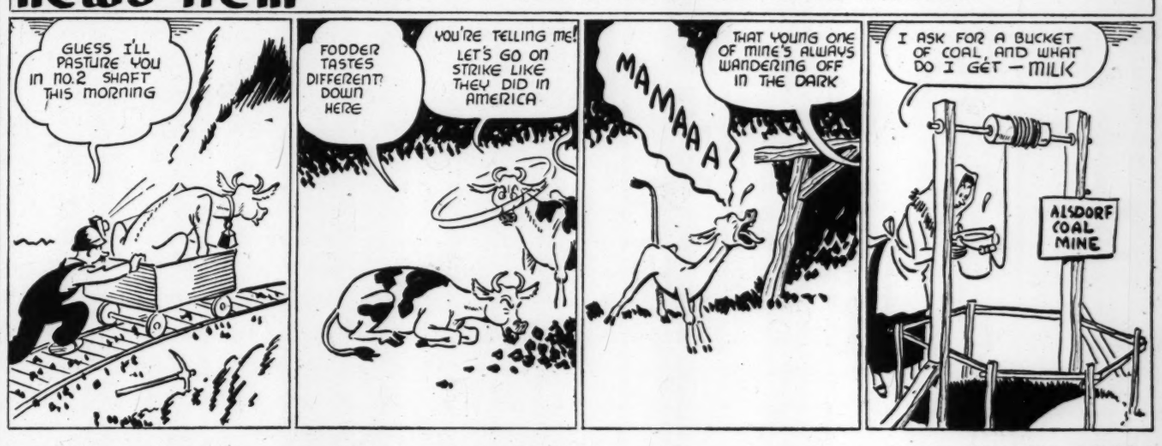
Zooming housewives' morale in the Los Angeles area is attributed to some extent to the local WPB office authorization for the manufacture of aluminum clothespins. The pins will be made from surplus scrap aluminum and will be dyed in permanent blues, greens, reds, and silvers by the same process used in making airplane rivets corrosion proof. Lillian Lewis displays some of the new pins to be made for the civilian market.

Today's Quotation

If a man's fortune does not fit him, it is like the shoe in the story: if too large it tips him up, if too small it pinches him.

—Horace

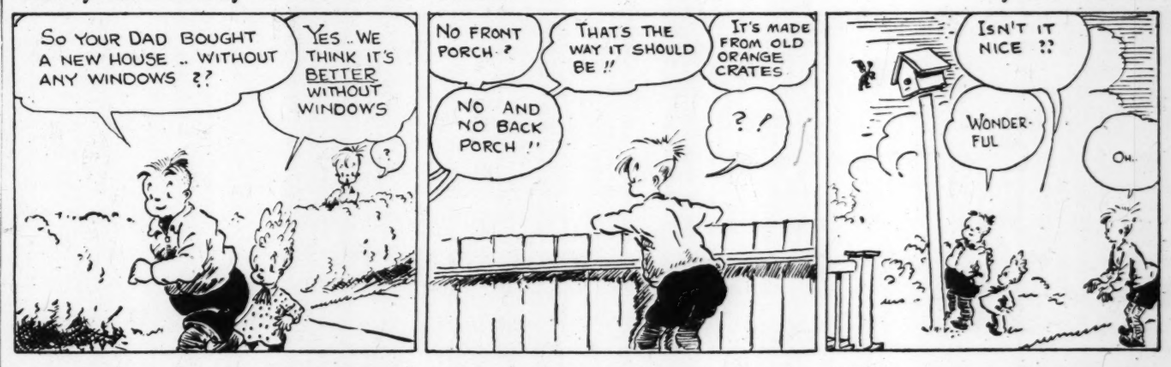
NEWS ITEM— ALSDORF, GERMANY:- NATIVES GET MILK FROM COWS KEPT DEEP IN COAL MINE.


GUESS I'LL PASTURE YOU IN NO.2 SHAFT THIS MORNING
FODDER TASTES DIFFERENT DOWN HERE
YOU'RE TELLING ME! LET'S GO ON STRIKE LIKE THEY DID IN AMERICA
MAMAAA
THAT YOUNG ONE OF MINE'S ALWAYS WANDERING OFF IN THE DARK
I ASK FOR A BUCKET OF COAL, AND WHAT DO I GET — MILK
ALSDORF COAL MINE

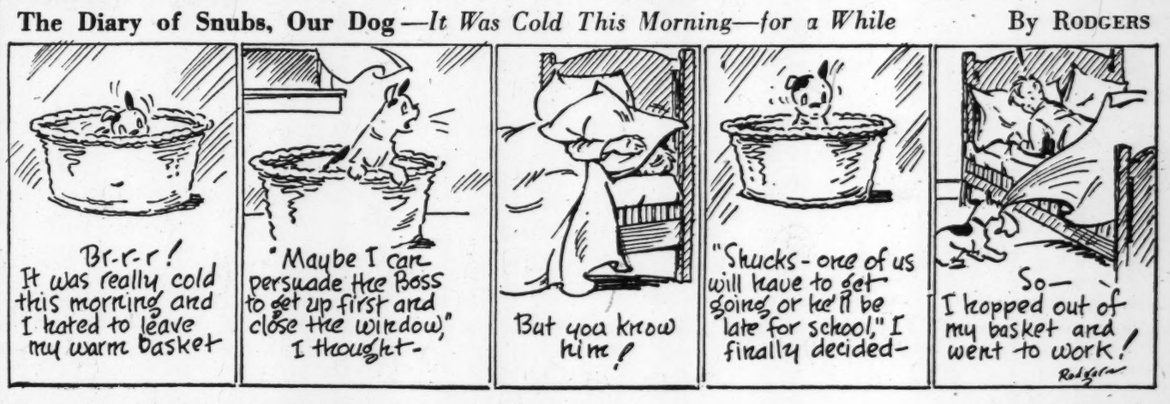
The Taffles—*Wanted—Rubber Hammer* By Palmer

BANG! BANG! BANG!
SQUIGGLES! WILL YOU FIX THAT "WHATEVER IT IS" IN THE BASEMENT?
BANG! BANG! BANG!
I DIDN'T THINK IT WAS SO COLD IN HERE.
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*New House* By Le Pelley


SO YOUR DAD BOUGHT A NEW HOUSE .. WITHOUT ANY WINDOWS ??
YES .. WE THINK IT'S BETTER WITHOUT WINDOWS
NO FRONT PORCH ?
THATS THE WAY IT SHOULD BE !!
IT'S MADE FROM OLD ORANGE CRATES
NO AND NO BACK PORCH !!
?!
ISN'T IT NICE ??
WONDERFUL
OH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Was Cold This Morning—for a While* By Rodgers


Br-r-r! It was really cold this morning and I hated to leave my warm basket
"Maybe I can persuade the Boss to get up first and close the window," I thought-
But you know him!
"Shucks - one of us will have to get going or he'll be late for school," I finally decided-
So— I hopped out of my basket and went to work!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*We Aim to Please* By The Hagers

THERE'S MY AD. FOR A COOK, WADDLES.
IT SHOULD BRING RESULTS.
HERE COMES OUR FIRST APPLICANT.
SHE LOOKS AS THOUGH SHE COULD MAKE A TASTY RAGOUT.
I AM LOOKING FOR MR. JACK SPOONBILL.
YOU CAME IN ANSWER TO MY AD. FOR A NEW COOK, I PRESUME.
I BEG YOUR PARDON! I CAME TO ASK YOU TO PLACE THIS SIGN IN YOUR WINDOW.
CHORAL SOCIETY CONCERT DEC. 20

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

De Gaulle Between Friends

The background of General de Gaulle's visit to Moscow is highlighted by two earlier events. One is the visit of Prime Minister Churchill to Paris. The other is a statement by French Foreign Minister Bidault to the effect that France can help to reduce frictions between "east and west," i. e., the Anglo-American bloc on one hand and the Russians on the other, within the Alliance now defeating Germany.

The readiness, even eagerness, of the United States and Britain to see France join the company of Great Powers again must in itself have had a good effect in Moscow. But, unfortunately, military necessities peculiar to the Anglo-American war effort in the west, and a fumbling attitude toward General de Gaulle, which grew only in part out of the military requirements of the North African invasion, have not had such a good effect among the Frenchmen who have won their way to leadership.

So when General de Gaulle talks and toasts in Moscow he does so for French as well as Anglo-American reasons. The General's visit to Premier Stalin is one more big step toward France's complete political independence even before the end of the war. Moreover, it is a step made possible, though in a large measure by Anglo-American arms, nevertheless also by a political situation beyond the power of the Anglo-American Allies to prevent.

In this situation their viewpoints do not at all points merge with those of Russia. Therefore France has an excellent opportunity to play broker between them, to interpret one to the other, and meanwhile to garner political credits all round. France and General de Gaulle are stronger in Moscow because of their triumphs in London and Washington and will be stronger in London and Washington if the de Gaulle trip to Moscow ends on as fair a note as that on which it began.

What this means for postwar developments is that French attitudes toward treatment of Germany, toward colonial matters, toward territorial settlements which may concern French interests, are going to be much more effective than seemed possible a short year ago, when Marshal Smuts' "explosive" speech jarred on French ears. The political ground which France lost in military defeat, and which she has even now no military power to regain, is nevertheless being retaken by General de Gaulle as he moves from conference to conference among the Allied statesmen.

Whatever doubts this fact may inspire, it at least presages an effective political bulwark against German resurgence based on unsentimental and not-too-theoretical concepts of the German nation and its place in Europe. It also presages a period in which Russian influence will be the successor to German influence in the European order. But that development was inevitable from the moment when the Pact of Munich, which might have excluded Russia from Europe, broke down under the weight of German ambitions.

Hostages

A few days ago we had something to say about the threat of the Allied commander at Strasbourg to shoot five hostages for every French soldier killed by snipers. Happily the threat has not been carried out. American troops have moved into that area and General Eisenhower's headquarters has hastened to issue an assurance that prisoners of war will not be shot.

However, the question has not been cleaned up as it should be. The way is still open for civilian prisoners to be shot. Many Americans who were outraged by the Nazis' killing of hostages must have been amazed to find that the United States Army's Rules of Land Warfare (Subparagraph "D" of Paragraph 358) says that "hostages taken and held for the declared purpose of preventing unlawful acts may be shot or put to death."

We do not believe that the American Army would kill civilian prisoners in cold blood. We do not believe American opinion would support any such return to barbarism. The fact that it is technically possible under the Army's rules can only be an excuse for the Nazis. The provision should be dropped and the highly proper and humane attitude toward prisoners of war should be publicly and explicitly extended to cover civilians.

The batting average of United States war production is pretty good considering that it always seems to have at least one strike on it.

To War-Plant Patriots:

This is addressed to the patriots, men and women, on the assembly lines, at the power presses, drills, lathes, looms, and benches in the thousands of plants devoted to turning out materials for war:

You probably noticed in the morning papers that the War Manpower Commission has frozen all jobs in the Greater Boston area. That means that if anyone quits his job, essential or non-essential, he cannot take another unless it is with a war industry. The rule is a good one, and is likely to be applied in other cities. But something more is needed, and that is the cooperation of all American war workers in sticking to the job everywhere and not going back to the farm or the peacetime job in towns where WMC orders do not apply.

The war is not over, and Johnny and the boys are a long way from coming home, either from Europe or from the Pacific!

General Somervell, who is in charge of supplying the Army's fighting men with everything they need, from shelter halves to 155-millimeter shells, has been telling us of a few shortages. Cotton duck is off 40 per cent from its production requirements; heavy ammunition off 35 per cent, trucks 31 per cent, and heavy tires 24 per cent. That's just a few of the things the boys need badly.

You may think that they won't miss you if you quit and go back home and open up the garage or the old stand on the highway, or start plowing the farm again. But it isn't you alone. Thousands of others are getting the same ideas. Listen:

Los Angeles County is losing 6,300 war plant and transportation workers a month. San Francisco's loss is about 5,000 a month. In the Baltimore area the exit from war plants has been about 40,000 this year. Detroit, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Chicago—all are reporting loss of manpower from essential industries. We can't win a war that way.

They aren't quitting over on the Siegfried Line, fellows, or over in Leyte, or Burma, or the Pacific Isles. They can't quit. And they're depending on you in the war plants to back them up. Will you do it? . . . We knew you would.

The War in China

It is time to look at China. Since this past summer the Japanese have won a rail-and-road route from central China to Indo-China. A further drive of less than a hundred miles in the direction their armies have already developed momentum will give them a complete overland supply line from the Russian border to Singapore. They have taken the advance bases of the 14th American Air Force. Free China is now cut off from the China coast.

In the face of the accelerating American drive across the Pacific, the destruction of a critical proportion of its naval power in both surface ships and planes, and the approaching reopening of the Burma Road, Japan has swung the weight of its strategic effort to the Asiatic mainland.

What the Japanese hope to accomplish by this is plain. They hope to confront the Allies with a beaten and occupied China. Then there will be no ally left to reinforce when the supply trucks roll in over the Burma Road. Then the Allies must furnish the manpower as well as the munitions.

They hope to move the major theater of war to where the great Allied superiority on the sea and in the air is neutralized and their own power on land tips the scales; to where Allied armies and supplies must move in by the Burma Road or fight their way inland from the China coast.

And perhaps all of this is but the means to their main objective: to create the prospect of so long a war that the Western peoples will accept a bargained peace and leave Japan the bulk of its spoils. The Japanese well know that to the Occidental mind the Far East is another world, and they may hope that a long and costly war, made to appear as though fought for the soil of China, might find dwindling support among Americans and British.

But there is good reason to believe that Japan can be beaten elsewhere than on the mainland. So it is also time to keep on watching the sea approaches to Japan itself.

Confined in his room for three weeks, a film comedian said his wallpaper began to make faces at him. We've seen some that shrieked at us the minute we entered the room.

"Push a Little Harder, Please"

Straw in the Paris Wind

The Wide Horizon

By Barbara Ellis Browne

PARIS

Late one afternoon, my husband and I were standing with a group of friends in the embrasure of a very tall French window that overlooked the Tuileries Gardens and in the distance, the Louvre, the line of trees bordering the Seine, the obelisk of the Concord, the Eiffel Tower, the Invalides.

Below, on the Rue de Rivoli, the Sunday crowds of newly liberated Paris now and then would stop and peer at American jeeps, tanks, and soldiers quartered in the gardens. Such a short time ago they had abstained from looking through these railings because the Germans were stationed there and it was a thing not done in Paris—to look at a German. Staring past them in the packed Métro was a great game.

But now they were gone. And the Tuileries Gardens were full of American Negro soldiers playing football. What a baffling sight that would have been to the Rue de Rivoli passer-by in, say, 1936! Picturesque footnote to history, this match amid the bay trees and marble sculpture of the gardens. Black men and white statues.

Yet Paris that day seemed absorbed not in the helmeted present—although that caught its eye—but in the inexorable future. This moment of trophies and mementoes of historically flag-bedecked houses and avenues, of Allied armies filling the capital, pouring to man its eastern frontiers—this moment, vital as it was, must inevitably be taken out of French hands. But life is rushing back into France's veins. What will she make of it? That is the question all the world is asking. That is the question one feels Paris is pondering. And yet it is more than pondering; it is drawing a deep breath of freedom to fortify itself against the next phase, the next ordeal.

* * *

Everywhere people are talking of it—the one to come—the preparation of the path to peace. What to do about the Germans, what to do about the Communists, what to do about Poland, and Spain, and Finland—to say nothing of Japan, Palestine, India—problems, problems, problems. And all linked by threads of industrialization, communication, commerce, finance.

Now standing here in the window with us is this fervent young man telling us of an "incident." In French, the word incident has a strong meaning. So that in Paris today straws in the wind have the weight of elephants. That is why the political atmosphere—and what other atmosphere is there in Paris just now?—the political atmosphere has rather the mental effect on one of a jungle stampede after the almost nonpartisan *détente* of the democracies at war.

But listen to this young man. He is a member of the F. F. I.—the Maquis—the un-uniformed men and women who liberated so much of France. He has just come to Paris from one of the French provinces, where he tells us not long ago a most alarming thing happened. There is a Communist group within the F. F. I. who were sometimes distinguished from the other members by the initials F. T. P. (Franc-Tireurs-Partisans). About 2,000 of the F. T. P., well-armed, came into the main town of this province. The F. F. I. is in control there. The F. T. P.'s went to the Prefecture, sent an armed delegation to the Prefect and presented him with a list of so-called collaborationists. On the list were the names of several of the F. F. I. leaders. The Communists—F. T. P.'s—insisted that the people on this list must be arrested. The F. F. I. in this town had been disarmed and the Prefect was therefore forced to give in to the Communists' demand.

The young man's eager eyes roamed the Tuileries Gardens and out over Paris, resting for a moment on the Place de la Concorde where the Guillotine stood in the days of the Terror of 1793. He had come back to Paris, he said, because he was convinced his name had been put on that list, for he had been on an intelligence mission for the F. F. I. inquiring into activities of the F. T. P.

His story was a too vivid illustration of a remark another electric young F. F. I. member had made to me in his small office one morning, just a few days ago: "We are in the days of Robespierre," he said, pacing anxiously up and down.

When we had left the drawing room in the Rue de Rivoli, we pondered the young man's story. Of how much importance was it really? Was it just an isolated case or was it part of a concerted idea and plan of action? It is true, for instance, that the majority of mayors of the numerous *arrondissements* of Paris are Communists. But elected; so what exactly of that? Was this story a full-fledged elephant or just a baby one? The young man's theory was that Communists in France had joined the F. F. I. and even fought with them in order to get arms.

* * *

That was one straw. But there were many others. In Paris today, ten minutes' conversation with anyone reveals toward which side they instinctively lean. This is true anywhere, really. If people incline to the political "right," they try to impress you with the dangers of communism; if to the political "left," they try to impress you with the dangers of fascism. And whichever way they lean, if they discern that you do not completely agree with them, you feel that they mentally classify you as belonging more or less, but irretrievably, to the opposite camp. You feel here in Paris that actually probably most people belong to neither extreme. Yet the realistic choice appears here at least to be narrowing down to these two.

That is why the young man's story is symptomatic and will continue being so until history raises the curtain for us on the next scene. The Communist refusal to disarm at General de Gaulle's first request when the rest of the resistance movement accepted, is a further manifestation of the same symptom.

When we went back to our quarters at the Hotel Scribe, an English colleague came to our room for a talk. The night before when he arrived from Brussels he had been full of talk of the war. Talking of the war in today's Paris with its communications so cut off, is rather like talking of astronomy—interesting but remote—yet undeniably essential for the civilization of this globe.

But tonight our friend held his head in his hands. Last night he had been in such good form. We wondered what ailed him. After a moment he looked up.

"I've been hearing French politics all day," he said, "and I'm just dizzy."

We knew what he meant.

* * *

Oddly enough, the thing that bothered him most was a story he had heard—just like the one the fervent young man had told us, only his was supposed to have happened in another part of France. Then, of course, there were all the French Border stories, very much linked to the Paris scene. What did it mount up to? Was it all well-co-ordinated counter-communist propaganda or had it all happened? In this underground - camouflaged - propagandized world, facts are wily. And although correspondents have taken trips and asked questions on various spots, they mostly returned to write articles suiting the political left or right inclinations of their various papers. Nationalisms are difficult enough—but when they are split into "Left" and "Right" as well—!

What a world!

"I give Europe just so long to straighten out before the next war," our friend said. "If it doesn't, I'm taking my family to Canada."

We talked a little longer over marvelous black grapes brought down from Brussels and, ironically enough, over Vichy water! Then we stood on the balcony in the blue-white moonlight and listened to the Paris night with G. I. cries and laughter cracking through it like a whip—the sound track of these nights.

But Paris seemed to be asking, "What next?"

The Two-Thirds Rule on Treaties

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Two events last week served to bring forcibly to public attention the paramount issue of foreign policy which is today before Congress. That issue is the proposed Constitutional Amendment to permit positive foreign policy to be determined by a majority vote of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, instead of being determined by a two-thirds vote of the Senate alone.

The first event was the vivid, impressive, almost nostalgic testimony of Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, before the House Judiciary Subcommittee, already unanimously committed to the proposed change. Mr. Daniels's very presence, quite apart from his sober words, brought to mind the historic Senate struggle which blocked American participation in the peace at the end of World War One, and he concluded his testimony by warning that "there is no certainty it will not happen again."

The second event is the news which the Washington Star recorded Sunday in these words: "FIRST POSTWAR TREATY, OIL PACT WITH BRITAIN, BLOCKED IN SENATE." The dispatch, by the Associated Press, reported that the oil compact, the first formal agreement the Administration has concluded on postwar international trade, seemed irretrievably locked in committee because the prospect of getting a two-thirds approval was so unlikely.

Neither of these events by any means proves automatically that the abolition of the Senate two-thirds rule on treaties is desirable. But they do demonstrate that the now accelerated movement to substitute for it a bi-cameral majority vote has both immediate and long-range significance.

* * *

The prospective fate of the oil treaty underlines still more strongly that America's role in world affairs will not be decisively fixed even when and if Congress approves full participation in the world security organization along the lines of Dumbarton Oaks. This will be just the beginning; this will be the direction. It may well be not how we prepare to keep the peace a quarter century hence, but how we live in the world community next year and the next which will more determine whether world war comes again. All this is merely to say that the issue of the two-thirds rule can have immediate significance—if it develops that there is immediately decisive public support behind it—and it need not be dismissed as unneeded even if Dumbarton Oaks is speedily ratified.

My own assessment of the proposed amendment's prospects, despite its strong bi-partisan endorsement in the House, is that it must be counted a long-range, not an immediate, hurry-up undertaking. The support of the present Senate seems unlikely; next session's Senate might be more responsive but it is certainly not going to act precipitately. And there seems little likelihood that 36 State legislatures could act favorably upon the amendment in time to alter the ratifying procedure by which the new peace machinery must be brought into being.

There is more need to act rightly than to act hurriedly. It would be regrettable to have the amendment either passed or rejected hastily. Unquestionably, the need is to make sure that there is a clearly evident, responsible and, so far as possible, durable sentiment behind the Nation's foreign policy undertakings. If the two-thirds rule works constructively to that end, it will probably be retained; if it works to defeat that end, public sentiment may at last compel a change.

It is entirely possible that events have so moved as to make the two-thirds rule defeative of its own purposes and this view needs to be carefully examined. It can be put this way:

The two-thirds rule means broadly and basically that a positive, or do-something, foreign policy can be pursued only when two-thirds of the Senate is agreed, but that a negative, or do-nothing, foreign policy can be pursued when only one-third of the Senate wants to pursue such a policy.

* * *

Originally, the rule might have appeared a wise and useful precaution, but is it today accomplishing its purpose? Look at the anti-League decision of 1919 as a case in point. Then there were two great choices before the Senate, either to seek peace by international action or to seek peace by isolationist action. Thus it may be seen that the Senate was not choosing between making a great foreign policy commitment and making no commitment. It was choosing between two profound and far-reaching commitments: to seek peace by collaborative action or to seek peace by isolationist action.

There will be many who believe that rejection of American participation in world peace affairs is as much a commitment as ratification of such participation and that, therefore, the two-thirds rule serves to defeat its purpose by providing that the heavy commitment of non-participation can be assumed even when it has only minority opinion behind it.

Whatever the outcome of this debate, it is valuable at this very time. If the proposed amendment is ultimately enacted, however slowly, there will be plenty of significant opportunities to use it, and in any event, the discussion will help focus attention on the ratifying process at a time when the Senate will be called on to prove its high statesmanship in not abusing its present exceptional minority powers.

Lawyer's Own Story

The Bookshelf

There is, to most of us, a peculiarly satisfying charm in listening to or having part in recalling events, important or otherwise, contemporaneous in essentials and well or only casually remembered. So most certainly to those who have been actors in or spectators and witnesses of the dramatic and eventful years allotted to the author and many of his readers, one recommends unqualifiedly George Wharton Pepper's PHILADELPHIA LAWYER (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.75). Mr. Pepper emerges from the ordeal of imposed authorship much more the man of affairs than as a lawyer with the single purpose of winning cases or advising friends and clients how easiest and most safely to escape threatened punishment or penalties, or even bringing the obdurate and unrepentant to just punishment.

Of course, and it should go without saying, the book is an autobiography. No lawyer, no matter how truthful, would undertake, or even presume, to write or speak so frankly and sometimes critically of another as Mr. Pepper unapologetically speaks of himself, or, to quote from another, especially a brother advocate and barrister, the verses of impromptu poetry of which he gives us an occasional fleeting view as we await expectantly a discussion of the Rule in Shelly's Case and a convincing reason while the ancient dictum should be reversed.

Mr. Pepper, in the halcyon days of the Harding-Coolidge regime, served his native Pennsylvania as a United States Senator. Those who are familiar with the record have no need to be reminded that his service was, while not spectacular, outstanding and courageous. As is too often the case, his independence and political honesty were penalized by those within his own party who were able to command where selfishness and greed were more persuasive than an obligation to conscience and good government.

The way traversed by the Philadelphia Lawyer parallels that less conspicuously pursued, it is imagined, by many Americans, boys and men, who are his contemporaries. He has been constant in his loyalty and devotion to the religious teachings of a delightful mother, but in 1892 deserted the political camp of her choice to follow a new leadership down through the years. Much that he has so interestingly written is not in defense or extenuation of his political change of heart, but in warning of the political and economic trends in the home country which he regards as suspect, if not actually dangerous, unless an awakening sense of responsibility checks or diverts them before it is too late.

Some of those who read what he has written will disagree with him in his attitude in opposition to the Wilson program after the close of the war in 1918. But it is only fair, before final judgment as to the wisdom or lack of wisdom of his course at that time is given, to listen to the arguments of the lawyer rather than to those of the politician.

Most of us would, with perhaps some exceptions as to side trips, have gone all the way with George Wharton Pepper in his journey down the years. The pace would have been a little swift for some of us at times, but even so it would have been a glorious and inspiring excursion. Even in retrospect, it is charming and invigorating.

F. L. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

Not Wholly Responsible

When talk is heard of shortages in vital war materials, the first impulse of many persons is to put all the responsibility on labor. It is true that labor is partly responsible, but there are other causes of greater proportionate weight, as J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, pointed out the other day.

Labor's share, which is taken to include manpower shortages, strikes and employee turnover, is fixed at 22 per cent by Mr. Krug. Changes in design account for 26 per cent of the lag, he said; bottlenecks in plant facilities are responsible for 12 per cent, while the largest part, 40 per cent, is attributed to the sudden increase in military demands which cannot be met at once.

Some of these factors are unavoidable. Labor's record has many good points, but it can be improved by rigid respect for the non-strike pledge and by refraining from absenteeism at this especially critical time.

—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

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